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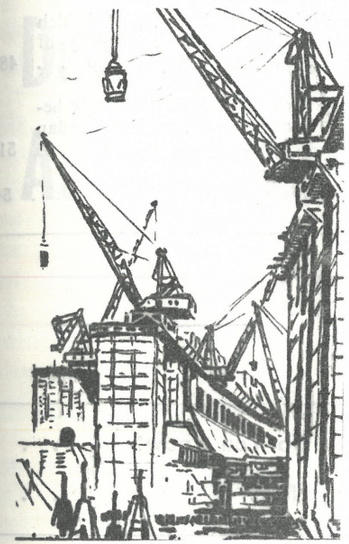

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CONTENTS

BY MAINTAINING INDEPENDENCE, OUR TWO PARTIES AND TWO COUNTRIES ARE SUCCESSFULLY CARRYING ON THE REVOLUTION AND CONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPING THEIR MUTUAL RELATIONS AS A MODEL OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN SOCIALIST COUNTRIES
KIM IL SUNG . . . 3

THE CURRENT VISIT WILL BE RECORDED AS A NEW IMPORTANT OCCASION IN THE CHRONICLE OF FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN ROMANIA AND KOREA, SOLIDARITY AND VERY GOOD RELATIONS OF MANY-SIDED COOPERATION BETWEEN THE PARTIES AND PEOPLES OF THE TWO COUNTRIES
NICOLAE CEAUSESCU . . 7

Joint Statement on Deepening Friendship and Solidarity and Developing Fraternal Cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic 12

Joint Communique on the Results of Visit of the Party and Government Delegation of PRM to DPRK 17

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique 20

Joint Communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of the Congo 23

Juche-based Theory on Education 25

New Generation of Saenal 28

"Legendary Hero, the Sun of the Nation"
General Star over Mt. Paekdu-san 31

Looking Far Ahead into the Future 33

Our Electric Power Industry 35
A Pylon 39
Philosophical Theory of Juche and Its Practical Application 57
Beautiful Hearts and A Stream 61
A Rich Mountain Village 63
Growth of A Constructor 65

30 YEARS UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

Kangwon Province 68

Iris Setosa Community in Pujonryong 74

[SERIAL]
Outline of Korean History (5) 76

KOREA-A LOVELY LAND

Mt. Changsu-san 80

US Imperialism, Main Force of Aggression and War 82
"We Are Neither Animals Nor Machines!" . . 85
Fascist Tyrant Sustaining His Life with Intelligence Politics 87

□ LIBRETTO □

THE FLOWER GIRL
A Revolutionary Opera Based on the Classic Play of the Same Title 89

PHOTOGRAVURES

☆ New Chapter in Relations of Korea-Romania Friendship and Cooperation 41
☆ Goodwill Mission of Mozambican People . . . 45
☆ An Important Event Which Will Go Down in History of Korea-Congo Friendship . . 48
☆ Friendship and Solidarity between Korean and Rwandan Peoples 51
☆ Friendship Visit 54

△ **Do You Know!** . . 73
△ **News** . . . 74

FRONT COVER: The wheat crop is excellent on the Paekdu Plateau

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited the Kangson Steel Works on August 3, 1953, the seventh day after the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, and sat on this wall brought down by the enemy bombing and gave the workers the historic teaching the works should follow

INSIDE BACK COVER: The electric train "Juche"

BACK COVER: The maize crop is excellent in terraced fields too

By Maintaining Independence, Our Two Parties and Two Countries Are Successfully Carrying On the Revolution and Construction and Developing Their Mutual Relations As a Model of the Relations between Socialist Countries

Speech of Comrade KIM IL SUNG

At Pyongyang Mass Rally

(May 21, 1978)

Respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu,
Dear guests from Romania,
Comrades and friends,

Now this stadium is overflowing with the great joy and excitement of the citizens of our capital who are greeting the goodwill envoys of the Romanian people, and is rolling endlessly with beautiful floral waves of welcome.

At this significant place, I once again accord warmest welcome to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our intimate friend, and his party.

And, through you, I would like to convey warm fraternal greetings of the Korean people to the Romanian people.

The current visit of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to our country amid the warm welcome of our people is a vivid illustration showing the solidity of the friendship and solidarity between our two Parties, two coun-

tries and two peoples on a high stage of development and demonstrating the invincible vitality of the class solidarity between the peoples of socialist countries.

We note with great satisfaction that through the mutual visits of their leaders the relations of proletarian internationalist friendship and cooperation between Korea and Romania are expanding and developing every day along the highway of amity linking our two countries.

The friendly relations between the Korean and Romanian peoples have a long tradition.

Our two peoples have always actively supported and closely cooperated with each other on the road of the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism.

Today the relations between our two countries are developing very favourably due above all to our two Parties' adherence to the principle of maintaining independence and respecting each other.

Independence is what keeps a country and a nation alive and is a firm basis of the friendship and solidarity between fraternal Parties and fraternal countries.

Only when they stick to independence can the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties successfully carry out their revolution and, furthermore, strengthen the unity and cohesion of the international communist movement and hasten the victory of the world revolution.

By maintaining independence, our two Parties and two countries are successfully carrying on the revolution and construction and developing their mutual relations as a model of the relations between socialist countries.

Holding aloft the banner of independence in Asia and Europe, Korea and Romania are energetically pushing ahead with socialist construction and fruitfully developing their friendly and cooperative relations. This greatly helps strengthen the socialist forces of the world and exert a positive influence on the countries of the new-emerging forces that are advancing toward socialism.

Today it is an irresistible trend of the times for the world people to advance along the road of independence and socialism.

The majority of the countries which won independence from the colonial rule of imperialism after the Second World War have decided to take the road of socialism.

It is the duty of the socialist countries to our times that they build socialism better by keeping firmly to the independent stand and demonstrate the true superiority and vitality of socialism by practical examples to the countries of the new-emerging forces.

Under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, their outstanding leader, the Romanian people have made great progress in the endeavours to convert their once backward country into an independent and multilaterally developed socialist state.

By taking the road of socialism, the Romanian people have been able to build a most fruitful new life and open up a shortcut to progress and civilization for the first time in their history.

Today Romania, as a dignified independent socialist country, is firmly standing in the southeastern part of Europe and her international position is rising with each day.

The rise of new socialist Romania following the disappearance of old Romania and its constant strengthening and development are attributable to the correct leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu who is carrying on energetic activities with all devotion for the freedom and happiness of the Romanian people.

Firmly adhering to independence, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu is wisely leading the country along the road of independent development and, in international affairs, is developing relations with other countries from the standpoint that all countries are equal, irrespective of their size. Thus he enjoys the high respect of the people.

Today the Romanian people, closely united around the Romanian Communist Party, are vigorously struggling to defend their revolutionary gains, further consolidate the country's independence and sovereignty and to carry out the most important tasks put forward by the 11th Congress and the National Conference of the Party.

Our people are sincerely rejoiced over all the splendid successes of the fraternal Romanian people in socialist construction and heartily wish them still greater victory and success in their future struggle for the progress and prosperity of the country.

The Korean people have turned their once backward country into a socialist power, independent, self-supporting and self-reliant in defence, in a historically very short period by thoroughly implementing our Party's Juche-based line in all fields of the revolution and construction.

On the basis of the successes already achieved and holding aloft the banner of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as before, our people are now energetically striving to attain the new grand goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan, whose basic task is the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

The independent policy pursued by our two Parties is in full accord with the trend of the present epoch and with the common desire of the world's people; it will display an ever greater vitality with each passing day.

Comrades and friends,

Today a fierce struggle is going on in the world arena between the revolutionary forces advancing along the road of independence, sovereignty, and socialism and the imperialist reactionary forces trying to block the former.

Though the imperialists are loud-mouthed about "peace" outwardly, they are in fact expanding armaments on a large scale and hastening the preparations for aggression and war against the socialist countries.

Imperialism and other forces of dominationism are engaged in a fierce scramble to draw the new-emerging and developing countries into their sphere of influence by splitting and sowing discord among them, and are causing unrest, disputes and conflicts in all parts of the world.

With no machination, however, can the imperialists turn back the wheels of history.

The prevailing situation makes it imperative for the peoples of socialist, non-aligned and developing countries and all nations advocating independence to intensify the joint struggle against the forces of imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism and thoroughly frustrate their manoeuvres of split, disintegration and scramble.

The socialist countries should unite to check and foil the crafty machinations of the imperialists for destroying the revolutionary forces of the world piecemeal, smash all their slanders and abuses, and accelerate the victory of socialism.

The socialist countries should positively support the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the oppressed nations, strengthen cooperation with the non-aligned nations and the developing countries and thus vigorously encourage the joint struggle of the peoples for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

We firmly believe that if the peoples of

the socialist countries, the peoples of the Asian, African and Latin American countries, the progressive peoples of Europe and all the peoples of the world advocating independence firmly unite and staunchly fight against imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism, the victory of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism can be expedited.

Respected Comrade General Secretary,

Your current visit to our country will record another brilliant chapter in the long history of Korean-Romanian friendship.

This time Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu again highly appraised the successes made by the Korean people in socialist construction and fully supported their struggle against the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

I would like to express once again my deep thanks to you for your continued wholehearted support and encouragement to our people's revolutionary cause.

With the positive support and encouragement of the Romanian people and the peace-loving people of the world, the Korean people will certainly force all foreign troops to withdraw from south Korea and achieve the historic cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

This time we have reached an agreement with satisfaction on making public joint documents carrying the unanimous desire to deepen and develop the traditional friendship and solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our two Parties and two countries.

This promises the fine success of your visit to our country.

The relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of Korea and Romania will more brilliantly blossom and develop in the future struggle for the common cause.

Holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, the Korean people will fight unremittingly to achieve the final victory of the cause of liberation of mankind, in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries and all the progressive peoples of the world including the peoples of the countries of the new-emerging forces, and make every possible effort for the everlasting friendship and solidarity with the fraternal Romanian people.

Long live the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and the Romanian people!

The Current Visit Will Be Recorded As a New Important Occasion in the Chronicle of Friendship between Romania and Korea, Solidarity and Very Good Relations of Many-Sided Cooperation between the Parties and Peoples of the Two Countries

Speech of Comrade NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

At Pyongyang Mass Rally

(May 21, 1978)

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Respected Comrade Kim Song Ae,
Dear comrades and friends,

It gives me great pleasure to extend the most comradely and friendly and warm greetings of solidarity to Comrade Kim Il Sung at this grand Romanian-Korean friendship mass rally.

I also extend the fraternal greetings and best salute in the name of the Romanian people, our Party and state and in my own name to the attendants of this mass rally, citizens of Pyongyang, a heroic city, and the entire friendly people of Korea.

At this grand mass rally I once again express deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung for the genuine fraternal hospitality accorded by you from the very moment of our arrival in Korea.

We were deeply impressed by the stirring welcome of the Pyongyang citizens, which turned into an ebullient holiday of friendship and solidarity between Romania and Korea as a great demonstration of friendship and

affection.

We extend sincere thanks to the working people of Korea for their expression of such fraternal sentiments and assure you that the entire people of our country cherish the same feelings for the Korean people.

Our visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a manifestation of the excellent friendly relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea and between our two peoples and two countries.

In the course of talks with Comrade Kim Il Sung and Korean comrades we were satisfied with the fact that these relations based on the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea have constantly grown and expanded in particular and contribute to the progress of our two peoples and the cause of socialism and world peace.

A joint statement to be signed with dear Comrade Kim Il Sung and an agreement and accords to be concluded during the visit will give new impetus to cooperation in the economic, scientific-technological and cultural domains as well as to the exchange of experiences in the building of socialism. This will undoubtedly accelerate the development of the two countries.

Dear comrades and friends,

This is the second day of our visit to your country. But we confirmed with great joy that Pyongyang has turned into a prospering city clearly showing the distinguished successes made by the Korean people in all fields since our first visit in 1971.

We cannot but admire the creative enthusiasm and resoluteness of the industrious Korean people who are striving for the modernization of the industry and the development of agriculture and other social and economic domains and for the socialist construction and the prosperity of the country under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the outstanding leader and an intimate friend of the Romanian people.

As your close friends, we are sincerely rejoiced at all these successes and highly appreciate the fact that they have been achieved under the conditions in which great efforts should be directed to increasing the defence power of your country by developing the armed forces.

We wish you still greater success in the endeavours for the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan and for the progress and prosperity of the country and the well-being and happiness of the entire people.

Respected comrades,

Rallied close around the Party, the Romanian people are also carrying out the programme of building a multilaterally developed socialist society and going over to communism, thoroughly implementing the decisions of the 11th Congress and the National Conference of the Party.

Under socialism the industrial production of Romania has grown 38 times and her agricultural production roughly three times.

The working class of Romania successfully fulfilled the plans for the first two years of the Five-Year Plan. And this year they have achieved important successes in carrying out the task put forward by the National Conference of the Party in all social and economic fields.

The aim of all this work we are doing for the socio-economic development of the country is to raise the material and spiritual standards of the people, which is the supreme goal of the policy of our Communist Party which attaches the greatest importance to man in its activities. This finds expression in the fact that the distribution to the working people will grow by 32 per cent during the current Five-Year Plan.

We are also constantly striving to strengthen socialist democracy and perfect the work of organizational guidance to all spheres of society so that the working class, peasants and intellectuals may participate in the guiding organs in all domains.

Especially, we are directing particular attention to the work of carrying out the Party's programme of ideological work, thoroughly implementing the principle of socialist ethics and equity and training a new type of men with high revolutionary consciousness.

Our Party takes dialectic and historical materialism as the guiding principle in all its activities and creatively applies its universal truth to the specific conditions of Romania.

The great successes made by the working people of Romania and Korea in the building of a new life demonstrate the creative energy of a people who are confidently advancing toward socialism and communism, shaping their future in accordance with their will as the master of their destiny.

Dear comrades,

Taking place in our historical time are serious revolutionary national and social changes through the struggle of the people to liquidate the imperialists' old politics of domination and oppression and achieve independent, free development.

However, we cannot but say that due to the intensified struggle to redivide the sphere of influence and domination, antagonisms are growing acute in the international life.

Under the present situation, therefore, all the progressive forces and anti-imperialist forces should intensify as never before the struggle to prevent the aggravation of the world situation and to set up completely equal, new relations for ensuring free independent development to all nations without any outside interference.

Romania is conducting energetic activities to strengthen friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries and waging an unswerving struggle to cement the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries in full accord with the reality of the present world.

Along with this, we, firmly basing ourselves on our general line of struggling against the imperialist and colonialist policy and for helping all peoples exercise their right as the master of their destiny, are consolidating unity and cooperation with the developing countries and all the countries that are following the road of independent development.

We are developing the relations of cooperation with developed capitalist countries and all countries of the world irrespective of the difference in social systems, while taking an active part in the international division of labour and exchange of value in the spirit of peaceful co-existence.

On this rostrum I note with satisfaction that our two Parties, two peoples and the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are actively cooperating with each other and persistently struggling so that the principle of complete equality, national independence, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in other's internal affairs and refraining from use of arms and threat by force of arms, that is, the principle confirmed as the only way of guaranteeing peace in the international arena and realizing cooperation among nations, may be established in the international life and relations among countries.

Under the present complex situation on the European continent, Romania is carrying on brisk activities to achieve security and cooperation in Europe and actively carry into practice the documents adopted in Helsinki.

The unsatisfactory results of the recent Belgrade Conference demand the people to step up the struggle for developing cooperation among countries in the fields of economy, science and culture, particularly removing the military confrontation on the continent, where security and peace cannot be expected apart from it.

We pay special attention to the development of cooperation among all countries of the Balkan region and the conversion of this region into a zone of good neighbourhood, security and peace.

Our people, Party and government closely follow that the flames of war are continuously flaring up in the world, armed confrontations among countries are going on, bringing about great destruction and loss and particularly, they are taking place among civilized peoples, threatening the security and peace of the whole mankind.

Taking into consideration this situation, complex problems, numerous complications and disputes that remain unsolved in the world owing to the consequences of the pro-

tracted imperialist and colonialist rule, we resolutely reject any dispute, armed conflict and confrontation among countries and hold that every effort should be made to solve them peacefully through political negotiations of the parties concerned.

Hence Romania expresses active support and solidarity for the line of your Party and state to realize the ardent desire of the entire Korean people for reunifying the country peacefully and on a democratic basis and believes that this reunification is conducive to the cause of peace, security and cooperation in the world.

Considering that the continued disputes in the Middle East might cause a new conflict in that region and the rest of the world and aggravate the situation, Romania holds that the Middle East problem must be politically settled by making the Israeli troops withdraw from the Arab territories they occupied in 1967, solving the problem of the Palestinian people on the basis of the right to self-determination including the building of an independent state and guaranteeing the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations in that region.

Romania voices positive support to the struggle waged by the Namibian and Rhodesian peoples and the majority of the people of the Republic of South Africa against the policy of colonialism, racism and apartheid and all forms of subjugation and for a free and independent development at their will. Considering that the old colonial system left behind complicated problems on the African continent, it is very important to settle the disputes among these countries by negotiation for the strengthening of the unity of the African peoples in the anti-imperialist struggle and for their rapid advance toward progress and civilization.

It is an important task of our times to do away with underdevelopment and the big economic gap between nations, a consequence of the imperialist and colonialist policy.

This is why we are waging an active struggle to establish a new international economic order on the basis of truly fair relations that allow all the people to freely enjoy the successes of science and technology, ensure a fast development of the backward people and improve their material and cultural well-being.

Huge arms stockpiles on the globe presenting a grave threat to all peoples of the world, we regard it as one of the very urgent problems in our times to effect general disarmament and remove nuclear weapons first of all.

Romania is carrying on determined activities to make the shortly expected special session of the UN General Assembly a new stage in taking concrete steps for disarmament.

Life shows that any problem in the present world cannot be solved by a few countries, no matter how big they may be, and that for the solution of very complicated problems in the development of the world, all countries, particularly the medium and small countries, developing countries and non-aligned countries which represent the majority of the countries of the world and are directly interested in ending the imperialist policy and guaranteeing equality to all the nations are required to take an active part in international life.

It is the Communist and Workers' Parties, a great political force of the present era, which play a more important role in the solution of the complicated problems of international life.

Therefore, we hold that every possible effort should be made to strengthen unity and solidarity among the Communist Parties on the principle of equality and mutual respect and the principle of strictly respecting the right of each Party to map out the political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in conformity with the specific conditions of its activities, without any interference from outside.

Considering that to strengthen solidarity with the Communist Parties and the Workers' Parties and, at the same time, to cement the solidarity with all progressive and anti-imperialist forces and peoples is a guarantee to check the dangerous change of international developments and develop the new policy of world security and cooperation, our Party is developing the relations of cooperation with Socialist Parties, Social Democratic Parties, the National Liberation Movement and other democratic parties and organizations.

With great satisfaction and joy, I note that our two Parties and governments have identical or similar views on basic problems of international life and both conduct vigorous activities to serve the ideal of the people for freedom, national independence, progress and cooperation and peace of the people.

Dear comrades,

I express my deepest thanks for the title of honorary citizen of Pyongyang, the city of hero, conferred upon me today.

I regard this as special honour bestowed upon me and feel in it my obligation to make continued efforts for the development of the relations between our two Parties and between the Romanian and Korean peoples.

Dear comrades,

Short as our Korean visit is, it has provided us with an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the successes made by the fraternal Korean people in socialist construction by their energetic labour.

We will carry away with us unforgettable impressions and always cherish in our minds the warm sentiments of friendship expressed by the Korean people during our visit.

We assure you of the warm friendship and invariable solidarity of the Romanian people towards you.

The reciprocal sentiments between our two peoples originate from the close cooperation between the Parties and governments of the two countries and the struggle they are waging for the cause of socialism, for the development of a new policy respecting the right of each nation to freely decide their destiny and guaranteeing the equality of all peoples in the world and their successful cooperation.

We believe that the current visit will be recorded as a new important occasion in the chronicle of friendship between Romania and Korea, solidarity and very good relations of many-sided cooperation between the Parties and peoples of the two countries.

We would be very glad if we could receive respected Comrade Kim Il Sung again in the near future in the Romanian Socialist Republic to develop the truly comradely relations between us.

On this rostrum, I once again wish the Korean Communists and entire friendly Korean people a greater success in realizing the ideal and desire for the building of socialist and communist society, national reunification, independence, sovereignty, progress and prosperity.

Long live the everlasting fraternal friendship and cooperation between Romania and Korea!

Long live the solidarity among the socialist countries, Communist and Workers' Parties and world anti-imperialist forces!

Long live peace and cooperation among the peoples!

Dear comrades, I wish you all good health and great happiness.

Joint Statement on Deepening Friendship and Solidarity and Developing Fraternal Cooperation Between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and The Romanian Socialist Republic

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic,

— Greatly satisfied with the continued excellent development of the traditional friendship, militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples in various fields on the basis of the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic,

— Determined to further deepen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties and the two countries in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace, socialism and communism,

— Expressing the readiness to develop friendly and cooperative relations between socialist countries, non-aligned countries and developing countries and to develop the relations of friendship with countries with differing social systems on the principles of respect for national independence and independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence,

— Hardening the determination to oppose imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism, all manner of aggression and interference and the exploitation and oppression of the peoples of other countries and to make positive efforts for ensuring peace and security in the world, realizing disarmament and establishing a new international economic and political order,

— Stressing the need to observe the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and to respect the right of each people to freely choose the road of their country's development and their right to participate in the discussion and solution of international problems on an equal footing,

— Agreed to adopt the following joint statement after the Party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Party and State Delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, held talks in Pyongyang between May 20 and 23, 1978:

1

Both sides expressed great satisfaction with the constant strengthening and development of the excellent relations of friendship, revolutionary solidarity and cooperation between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party and between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Both sides stressed with great satisfaction that the meeting and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and understanding and agreements reached on this occasion on expanding and developing bilateral relations in all fields and promoting cooperation between the two Parties and two states in the international arena are of particular importance.

Both sides expressed the determination to further expand and develop these excellent relations between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the principles of independence, national independence and complete equality.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party will normalize the mutual visits of Party workers' delegations for developing bilateral relations, exchanging the experiences of the two countries in the building of socialism and exchanging views on international problems of common concern.

Both sides promote contacts between trade union, youth and women's organizations and other organizations of the two countries so that they may exchange successes and experiences gained in their respective fields.

Both sides will energetically strive to expand and develop contacts and cooperation between the governments, national assemblies and other state organs of the two countries.

Noting that economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries is being deepened and developed, the Party and state delegations of the two countries stressed there are ample possibilities to implement the agreements, contracts and accords concluded between the two countries, to develop cooperation in various economic domains and expand commercial exchange.

To this end, both sides agreed to further strengthen the activities of the inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee and the trade and economic organs of the two countries.

Along with this, both sides stressed the need to search the possibilities of further expanding commercial exchange and strengthening cooperation between the specialized organs in the markets of the third countries and to develop exchange and cooperation in the latest achievements of modern science and technology.

The Party and state delegations of the two countries agreed on furthering exchange in the fields of education, culture, public health, the press, information, tourism and sports.

They stressed with particular satisfaction that the tremendous successes of the Korean and Romanian peoples in the socialist revolution and construction and in the socio-economic development are conducive to the increase of the socialist forces of the world.

The Korean side highly appraised the signal successes the Romanian people have made in all fields of socialist construction, such as diversified development of economy, science and culture, improvement of economic organization and management and constant betterment of the material and spiritual lives of the Romanian working people, under the correct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, a prominent activist in the international political life and the communist and working-class movements and the outstanding leader of the Romanian people.

The Korean side warmly hailed these successes of the Romanian people and wished them new great success in the endeavours to implement the decisions of the 11th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party and the programme of building a multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism.

The Korean side congratulated the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian

Socialist Republic on the steady rise of their prestige in the international arena and expressed support and solidarity for the external activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian Socialist Republic, for the victory of the common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

The Romanian side highly appraised the great successes the Korean people have made in converting their country into a prospering socialist country with a modern industry and developed agriculture by implementing the revolutionary line of independence, self-support and self-defence under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a prominent activist in the political life of the present time and the communist and working-class movements and the great leader of the Korean people.

The Romanian side most warmly hailed the successes of the Korean people and wished them new great success in their future strivings to carry out the historic tasks of fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule, achieving the complete victory of socialism and building communism.

The Party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic expressed once again the full support and solidarity of the Communist Party, government and people of Romania for the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung and resolutely opposed any manoeuvre of the imperialists and the south Korean authorities to divide Korea into "two Koreas" for ever and strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops and mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons from south Korea and the replacement of the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

Along with this, it manifested full support to and solidarity with the south Korean people in their patriotic struggle for the right to existence, the democratization of society and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic expressed once again the firm determination of the Romanian Party and government to continue with activities in the UN and other international organs and international conferences for realizing the fair and reasonable proposals of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

2

The Party and state delegations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Romanian Socialist Republic noted with satisfaction that the appraisal of the international developments given in the joint document that was issued from the talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in May 1975 was correct.

Both sides stressed that the present era is an era when the socialist forces are growing in strength and the people advancing along the road of independence, the road of revolutionary change and it is characterized by the further intensified struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism, dominationism and the interference of outside forces and for defending the right of the people to shape their destiny by themselves and achieving national independence.

However, the process of the revolutionary change in the world is by no means smooth.

The imperialists, colonialists and dominationists are engrossed in the manoeuvres to divide the world for establishing their power and supremacy and are intensifying the attempts to subjugate the independent peoples.

This makes it imperative for all the revolutionary forces, anti-imperialist forces and democratic forces the world over to heighten vigilance and strengthen militancy and solidarity.

The Party and state delegations of the two countries reaffirmed the determination to cement the friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries.

Both sides stressed that it is important for the socialist countries to develop fraternal friendship and many-sided cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and international solidarity and the principles of national independence and sovereignty, complete equality and mutual respect, non-interference in other's internal affairs and comradely cooperation.

Both sides manifested the firm determination to cement solidarity and cooperation with the peoples of the non-aligned countries and developing countries in the struggle for destroying the inequal international relations and the old economic order established by the imperialists and bringing about a new fair international economic order in the international arena.

Both sides expressed their readiness to develop friendship and cooperation with all countries which want to have friendly relations on the principles of equality and mutual benefit.

Expressing apprehensions over the intensification of the arms race on a large scale, the Party and state delegations of the two countries demanded an end to the arms race, general disarmament, total ban and destruction of nuclear weapons, disbandment of military blocs and withdrawal of the foreign military bases and foreign troops in the territories of other countries for peace and security.

Both sides stressed that it is necessary for the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, the developing countries and all the peaceloving countries to strengthen their activities so as to contribute to adopting at the UN special session on disarmament an action program which will lay down the principle and orientation for the start of the practical process for the termination of the arms race, disarmament and the total destruction of nuclear weapons in particular.

Both sides pointed to the need to redouble the efforts for taking a concrete and effective measure for the purpose of realising security and developing cooperation in Europe and considered that this should contribute to strengthening peace and security in all parts of the world.

Both sides considered that for a just and fair peace in the Middle East Israel should withdraw without delay from all the Arab territories it occupied during the 1976 war and the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people including the founding of an independent state be guaranteed and the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the nations in this region be ensured.

Both sides demanded the establishment of a new international economic order whereby the sovereign right of all peoples to use their natural resources will be respected, the modern scientific and technological successes be introduced without a hitch and the rapid advance of the underdeveloped countries be guaranteed.

Both sides expressed firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference, all manner of domination and inequality and for the independent political and economic development of the countries.

Both sides demanded an immediate end to the racial discrimination policy and apartheid of the white minority racist regimes in southern Africa, strongly denounced the aggressive acts of the racist clique against neighbouring countries and expressed resolute support to the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for national and social liberation.

Both sides expressed full support and firm solidarity with all the peoples in their struggle against imperialism, old and new colonialism and dominationism, the use of force in the relations between countries and for social progress, national independence, sovereignty and democratization of the international relations.

3

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Romanian Communist Party noted with satisfaction that more and more Communist and Workers' Parties in all continents are successfully organizing and leading the struggle of the working class and the masses of the people to carry out social and economic reforms in their countries and achieve independence, sovereignty and socialism independently.

Both sides considered that it is a guarantee for the victory in the revolution and construction for the Communist and Workers' Parties to work out lines and policies, strategy and tactics of the revolution independently to suit the specific conditions of their countries and carry them through in reliance upon the creative energies of their peoples.

Both sides manifested the conviction that it is an important condition for cementing international solidarity and further strengthening and developing the international communist and working-class movements that the Communist and Workers' Parties maintain the independent stand in the revolution and construction of their countries and thoroughly respect the independence of other Communist and Workers' Parties.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the Ro-

manian Communist Party reaffirmed the determination to wage a resolute struggle in the future, too, for the unity of all the Communist and Workers' Parties and the strengthening and development of the international communist and working-class movements on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, independence, equality and non-interference in other's internal affairs.

The two Parties expressed their determination to develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with the Socialist Parties, Social Democratic Parties and progressive and democratic political forces in the struggle for peace, security, democracy and for understanding and cooperation among the peoples.

The two Parties reaffirmed the determination to strengthen and develop cooperation and solidarity with all the revolutionary forces, anti-imperialist forces, progressive forces, national-liberation movement in the struggle for freedom, national independence, peace, democracy and socialism.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the results of the official goodwill visit of the Party and state delegation of Romania led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and manifested the belief that the meeting and talks between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and all the problems upon which a complete identity of views was reached on this occasion, were another event of weighty significance in steadily consolidating and developing friendship, fraternal cooperation and revolutionary unity between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and greatly contribute to strengthening the unity of the socialist countries, the international communist and working-class movements.

KIM IL SUNG

General Secretary
CC of Workers' Party of Korea

President
Democratic People's
Republic of Korea

NICOLAE CEAUSESCU

General Secretary
Romanian Communist Party

President
Romanian Socialist Republic

Pyongyang, May 23, 1978

Joint Communique on the Results of Visit of the Party and Government Delegation of PRM to DPRK

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Party and Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between May 14 and 21, 1978.

This visit was accompanied by Comrade Graca Machel, wife of Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During its stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Party and Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique inspected factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang and South Hamgyong Province and was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality everywhere it went.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, conveyed the friendship and militant greetings of the Mozambican people to the Korean people, their class brother, and made a speech at a grand mass rally held in Hamhung, an industrial city in South Hamgyong Province, in welcome of the Party and Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kong Jin Tae, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Ro Tae Sok, Member of the

Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Chairman of the Economic Commission of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Yun Gi Bok, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Chairman of the Economic Commission of the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kim Yong Chae, Minister of Communications; Comrade Pang Gi Yong, President of the Trade Bank; Comrade Kil Jae Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Song Gi Tae, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Present on the Mozambican side were Comrade Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party, Member of the Permanent Commission of the People's Assembly and Minister for External Relations; Comrade Mario Da Graca Machungo, Member of the Permanent Political Committee of the FRELIMO Party, Deputy to the People's Assembly and Minister of Industry and Energy; Comrade Jose Luis Cabaco, Member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, Deputy to the People's Assembly and Minister for Transport and Communications; Comrade Sergio Vieira, Member of the Central Committee of the FRELIMO Party, Deputy to the People's Assembly and President of the Mozambican Bank; Comrade Francisco Pereira, National Director of Roads of the Ministry of Public Works and Housing; Comrade Luis V. Meneses, National Director of Medical Assistance of the Ministry of Health; Comrade Rui Nazare Ribeiro of the Ministry of Agriculture; Comrade Hipolito Patricio of the Ministry for External Relations; Comrade Mahomed Hussen Osman of the Mozambican Bank; Comrade Levy Muthemba of the Ministry for Transport and Communications; Comrade David Zefanas Sibambo of the Ministry of Education and Culture; and Comrade Manuel Joao Mbeve of the Ministry of Industry and Energy.

The talks proceeded in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

At the talks both sides informed each other of the precious experiences gained by the two Parties in leading the revolution in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique, and exchanged them each other. They also informed each other of the situation in their respective countries and exchanged views on problems of mutual concern.

Both sides reached a complete identity of views on the problems discussed.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two Parties, two countries and two peoples are excellently developing with each passing day on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and manifested their unanimous determination to further expand and develop these relations in all fields.

Both sides concluded a treaty of friendship and cooperation and various agreements out of the desire to further expand and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Korean side warmly hailed the great successes made by the Mozambican people in the struggle for consolidating the political independence and laying the ideological and material foundations of socialist society after the victory of the national democratic revolution under the correct leadership of their outstanding leader Comrade Samora Moises Machel. It also hailed the successes made at the historic Third Congress of the FRELIMO, a congress of victory which founded a Marxist-Leninist Party, the vanguard of the working class and peasants, its ally, and the successes made in the course of founding the democratic people's power organs through the elections to the people's assemblies which showed the leading and dominating role of the labouring class in the state.

The Korean side resolutely denounced the ceaseless aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists against the People's Republic of Mozambique, highly appraised the heroic struggle of the Mozambican people for defending sovereignty and territorial integrity and expressed full solidarity with them in their internationalist support to the just struggle of the southern African peoples for their complete and all-round independence.

The Mozambican side highly appreciated and warmly hailed the great successes made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and construction by embodying the Juche idea in all fields under the correct and wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader and outstanding guide of the revolution. It also wished the Korean people greater success in powerfully carrying on the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and in their heroic struggle to successfully fulfil the Second Seven-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction.

The Mozambican side expressed its full and unconditional support to the three principles and five-point policy for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea put forward by the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, strongly condemned and denounced the manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign splittists to create "two Koreas" and legalize the south Korean puppet regime and demanded the speedy withdrawal of the foreign troops occupying the southern half of Korea along with all means of war including nuclear weapons.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the Party and Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an epochal event which brought the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries to a new higher stage and greatly contributed to strengthening the friendship and solidarity among the peoples who are fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, expressed deep thanks to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for the warm and fraternal welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his wife and the Party and Government Delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique during their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade Samora Moises Machel, President of the FRELIMO Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, invited Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his wife to pay an official Party and state goodwill visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique at a convenient time.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Pyongyang, May 21, 1978

Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of Mozambique,

Taking into consideration the bonds of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and the Mozambican people which were forged in the period of the people's liberation war in Mozambique and have been developing since the national independence of Mozambique,

Convinced that the expansion and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism uniting the two Parties, two countries and two peoples are favourable to promoting the fundamental interests of the Korean and the Mozambican people and strengthening the cause of the unity of the peoples who are struggling for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism,

Confirming the determination to oppose imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and all forms of aggression and interference, defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and revolutionary gains of the socialist countries, the new-born independent countries and all the progressive countries and actively promote the common cause of building an independent and prospering, new world free from exploitation and oppression,

Stressing that it is the internationalist duty of the two countries to support each other in consolidating the gains of the revolution won through the anti-imperialist liberation struggle and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation with all the progressive countries which are following the road of independent socio-economic development,

Desiring to strengthen the anti-imperialist nature of the non-aligned movement, consolidate and develop this movement and continuously cement militant solidarity with the socialist countries and the countries of the new-emerging forces struggling for sovereignty, independence and socialism,

Solemnly decided to conclude a treaty of friendship and cooperation and agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

The two high level contracting parties shall make efforts to strengthen in every way the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries and constantly strengthen and develop all-round cooperation and intercourse between the two countries for the independent development of the country and the building of a prosperous, socialist society, while firmly adhering to independence.

ARTICLE 2

The two high level contracting parties shall base themselves on the following internationally recognized principles in the relations between the two countries and in developing relations with other countries:

1. The people of each country have the inalienable right to shape their destiny by themselves and adopt a policy in conformity with the actual conditions of their country, not subjected to any outside interference and pressure.
2. All states have the equal rights irrespective of the size, level of development and socio-economic systems of their countries and each country has the right to develop and utilize its natural resources and all other resources in conformity with its national interests.
3. Each country has the right to participate on completely equal conditions in examining and settling international problems, problems related with it in particular.
4. Each country assumes the obligation to fully respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other countries and observe the principles of equality, mutual respect, mutual benefit and non-interference in others' internal affairs.
5. Each country regards any attempt to oppose the national unity of other countries and infringe upon their territorial integrity as a grave menace to world peace and security.
6. Each country has the right to defend itself.
7. Each country respects the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and the publicly recognized principles and norms of international law.

ARTICLE 3

The two high level contracting parties shall strengthen and develop cooperation and intercourse in the domains of economy, science and technology, culture, arts, health and sports and exchange each other their experiences in these domains.

ARTICLE 4

The two high level contracting parties shall cooperate with each other in increasing their defence power.

ARTICLE 5

The two high level contracting parties shall not participate in any treaty or alliance against the other side.

ARTICLE 6

The two high level contracting parties shall make efforts to develop trade between the two countries on the principle of mutual benefit.

ARTICLE 7

The two high level contracting parties shall oppose any attempt of the imperialists to divide a country and subjugate and dominate the peoples of other countries and resolutely struggle for the withdrawal of all foreign troops occupying the southern half of Korea and the independent and peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification on a democratic principle by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

ARTICLE 8

The two high level contracting parties shall make efforts to frustrate all the attempts

to divide and disrupt the non-aligned movement and strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement, a great political force of the present time.

ARTICLE 9

The two high level contracting parties shall actively struggle to destroy the old international economic order established by the imperialists and to bring about a progressive and equitable, new international economic order without exploitation, which conforms to the will and interests of the developing countries and the peoples who love freedom and world peace and to defend the country's natural resources and territorial waters right.

ARTICLE 10

The two high level contracting parties shall give information and exchange opinions each other on the problems concerning the relations between the two countries, international problems and international events and see to it that the two countries support and cooperate with each other in the international organizations and international meetings.

ARTICLE 11

The two high level contracting parties shall actively support the struggle of the peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for winning liberation and consolidating national independence and make efforts to contribute to the common struggle of the world people for peace, democracy and socialism.

ARTICLE 12

The present treaty shall come into force as from July 1, 1978, and remain valid for 20 years.

Unless any of the two contracting parties makes a written proposal to the other side to abrogate the treaty six months before its expiration, its term will be automatically renewed for another five years.

Signed in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on May 21, 1978, and done in duplicate in Korean and Portuguese, both texts are equally authentic.

KIM IL SUNG

President
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

SAMORA MOISES MACHEL

President
People's Republic of Mozambique

Joint Communique of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of the Congo

Upon the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Party and State Delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President and Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, paid an official visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea between May 25 and 29, 1978.

During their stay in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango and his party visited Mangyongdae and inspected factories, cooperative farms and educational and cultural establishments in Pyongyang and North Hwanghae Province.

The delegation was accorded a warm welcome and hospitality by the Korean people wherever it went.

This is a vivid expression of the high respect and warm friendship cherished by the Korean people for Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango and the Congolese people.

During the visit talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President and Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Comrade Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade So Gwan Hi, Chairman of the Agricultural Commission; Comrade Choe Jong Gun, Minister of Foreign Trade; Comrade Pak Jung Guk, Vice-Minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Chong Song Nam, Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs; Comrade Kil Jae Gyong, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Comrade Li In Gyu, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the People's Republic of the Congo.

Present on the Congolese side were Comrade Raymond Ngollo, Member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, Chief of General Staff of the National People's Army and First Vice-Minister of Defence; Comrade Pascal Bima, Member of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and Minister of Construction, Urbanism and Housing in Charge of Environment; Comrade Jacob Okandza, Member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party and Minister of Commerce; Comrade Theophile Obenga, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Comrade Marius Mouambenga, Minister of Rural Economy; Comrade Adolphe Otse-Mawandza, Minister, Director of the Office of the President of the Republic; Comrade Samba Oscar, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of the Congo to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Comrade Francois Itoua, Diplomatic Councillor in the Office of the President of the Republic; Comrade Rene Sonde, Coun-

cillor in Charge of State Enterprises to the Office of the President of the Republic; Comrade Dzokou Ombola, Chief of the Division with Fraternal Parties of the Department for External Relations of the Congolese Workers' Party; Comrade Jean-Marie Ewengue, Director of Political Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Comrade Gaston Tsikabaka, Director of the Department of Cooperation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation; Comrade Paul Yoka, Director of Agriculture and Stockbreeding of the Ministry of Rural Economy; Comrade Emmanuel Ngouelondele-Mongo, Functionary in the Office of the President of the Republic; Comrade Alphonse Ondonda, Secretary for External Relations of the Confederation of Trade Unions of the Congo; and Comrade Marcel Touanga, Secretary for External Relations of the Union of Socialist Youth of the Congo.

At the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding, both sides informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on the problem of continuously expanding and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and other problems of common concern and reached a complete identity of views on the problems discussed.

The Korean side highly appreciated the great successes made by the Congolese people in the redressment of the national economy and in the building of national culture, frustrating the repeated subversive activities and sabotages of the enemy against socialism, under the correct leadership of the Military Committee of the Party and their outstanding President Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango, and expressed full support to and firm solidarity with their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The Congolese side highly appreciated the shining successes of the Korean people in converting their country into an independent socialist industrial state in a brief period of time by embodying the Juche idea in all fields of the revolution and construction under the correct guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, denounced the "two Koreas" plot of the imperialists and their lackeys, fully supported the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and demanded the total withdrawal of all foreign troops, along with all means of war including nuclear weapons, from south Korea.

Both sides concluded an agreement on economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation, a trade agreement and an agreement on air service.

Both sides expressed full support and solidarity for the struggle of the peoples of the non-aligned and new-emerging countries against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for independence, sovereignty and social progress.

On the occasion of the 15th anniversary of "Day of African Liberation," both sides warmly hailed the great success made by the African people in the struggle against imperialism and for national liberation and extended militant solidarity to the entire African people, expressing the conviction that the day of complete liberation of Africa will certainly come before long.

Both sides noted with satisfaction that the visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the Party and State Delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango, Chairman of the Military Committee of the Congolese Workers' Party, President and Head of State and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of the Congo, was an important occasion in consolidating and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of the two countries and greatly contributed to strengthening the unity of the Asian and African peoples.

Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango expressed sincere, profound thanks in the name of his wife and his delegation to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and to the entire Korean people for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality accorded them during their visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Comrade President Joachim Yhomby-Opango invited the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung to pay an official goodwill visit to the People's Republic of the Congo.

The invitation was accepted with pleasure and it was decided to fix the date of the visit in future.

Pyongyang, May 29, 1978

Juche-based Theory on Education

— An Article Carried in March 13, 1978 Issue of *Rodong Sinmun* (Gist) —

Ten years have passed since the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung published the classic "Let's Educate and Bring Up the Students to Be True Reserves for the Building of Socialism and Communism," on March 14, 1968.

This historic work shines bright still today as a militant banner which shows the clear-cut ways to make our socialist education more revolutionary and Juche-based and as a lasting educational programme which further developed and enriched the revolutionary theory on rearing men of a new Juche type, revolutionaries.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has put his heart's blood into educational work since he started his revolutionary activities in his early years. While carrying on an arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle, he founded a new original theory on education based on the Juche idea, put it into practice and accumulated rich experiences. This classic systematizes them.

Education is an important work decisive of the future of a nation and the issue of the revolution. Without educational work there can be neither social progress nor national prosperity.

Even under the hard conditions of his underground revolutionary struggle, the respected and beloved leader, basing himself on the Juche-based theory on education, set up new-type schools and carried on genuine free education for the working people, himself making their curriculum and writing textbooks. In the course he accumulated a rich store of experiences.

During the period of his leadership over the anti-Japanese armed struggle, too, he energetically conducted Juche-based education in the guerrilla bases and units and even in the areas strictly controlled by the enemy and brought up a large number of core elements to shoulder the future of our revolution.

The paragon of true socialist education took shape and the lasting brilliant educational tradition of our Party was established in the practice of revolutionary education carried out by him in the revolutionary crucible with a great love for the rising generation.

The educational theory of equipping the rising generation with knowledge, morality and strong physique, which had struck its roots during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, was fully introduced in the period of the worthy struggle to build a new society.

The great leader has devoted constant concern to bringing up the rising generation to be harmoniously-developed men of a new type equipped with rich knowledge, sound morality and strong physique from immediately after liberation, when he named a rural school "Samhung" meaning knowledge, morality and strong body, up to now when Juche-based education is in full bloom.

He has always given priority to education and the remoulding of people in leading the revolution and construction. Even in the hard days of the war and postwar rehabilitation and no matter how difficult the country's economic situation was, he, paying deep attention to educational work, cared to get the rising generation to study to their heart's content, spared nothing for educational work, even laying heavy burdens on the state, and solved all complex problems arising from it.

In this historic period, he has made a great contribution to the development of the working-class thought of education by publishing a number of works containing the profound

theory of Juche-based education—"On the Duty of Educational Workers in the Raising of Children and Young People," "On Strengthening College Education," "Let's Educate and Bring Up the Students to Be True Reserves for the Building of Socialism and Communism," "On the Thorough Implementation of the Principles of Socialist Pedagogy in Education" and "Theses on Socialist Education," an immortal encyclopedia of education, and so on.

His theory on socialist education is based on the immortal Juche idea and embodies it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The guiding idea of our socialist education is communism, the Juche idea. Communism, the Juche idea, is the ideological, theoretical and methodological basis of socialist education. Communism, the Juche idea, gives correct answers to all theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work and shows the direction in which socialist education should develop."

Basing himself on the Juche idea, he defined socialist education not as a practical work giving only knowledge to the rising generation but as a work with people to bring them up to be powerful and dignified social beings with independence and creativeness, and showed clear-cut ways to educate and raise all members of society as masters of the revolution and construction.

Socialist education came to fully meet the demand of the Juche idea for focusing one's thinking and practice on one's country's revolution and became an independent one which fully accords with the reality of one's country, a revolutionary one closely connected with the revolutionary practice of the working class for socialism and communism.

The great leader's theory on socialist education is a theory totally for the Party and the working class.

Education assumes a class character. Socialist education thoroughly serves the workers and other working people, masters of the state and society.

Taking into full account the fundamental difference between socialist education and capitalist education, the respected and beloved leader defined faithful service to the Party and the working class as the vital principle of socialist education and embodied this principle in the whole system of his theory on socialist education.

In particular, his educational policies—the policy of thoroughly establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system in educational work, the policy of carrying on socialist education in accordance with the Party's line and policy under its guidance, the policy of making the whole process of education that of education in loyalty to the Party and the policy of solving all the theoretical and practical problems arising in educational work in keeping with the interests and desire of the working class—are an unshakable guide which makes our socialist education assume class character.

His theory on socialist education also systematizes all problems arising in moulding new Juche-type men and is very rich in its content.

Educational work is much more difficult and complex than creating material wealth. In order to carry out this work successfully without any slightest deviation it is necessary to define correct contents and methods of education suiting the fundamental principle of socialist pedagogy, establish an educational system corresponding to socialist society and constantly strengthen guidance and assistance to the work.

Proceeding from the fundamental principle of pedagogy, the respected and beloved leader defined politico-ideological education, scientific-technical education and physical education as the content of socialist education and made the whole content of education thoroughly scientific and revolutionary so as to equip students with all qualities of harmoniously-developed man of a new Juche type.

He put forward the Juche-based original methods of education—heuristic teaching, combination of theoretical education with practical training and education with productive labour, inducing students to take an active part in organizational life and sociopolitical activity, combination of school and social education and simultaneous conduct of preschool, school and adult education—and thus showed the ways to carry out successfully socialist education as required by the formation of a revolutionary world outlook and human remoulding.

He made it clear that the state takes full responsibility for the education of the entire people and the socialist educational system consists of universal compulsory education, universal free education, part-time education and bringing up and educating children by the state.

Basing himself on his practical experiences gained in revolutionary educational work, he advanced educational theories and policies in all stages—the form and method of education in the illegal conditions, the policy of setting up a popular and democratic educational system in the period of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the policy of developing the democratic educational system into socialist one with the progress of revolution and construction and the policy of intellectualizing the whole of society through compulsory higher education.

His theory on socialist education bore a great fruit in the practice of education in our country and is demonstrating its correctness and vitality more and more fully.

Universal compulsory 11-year education based on a scientific educational system and free education is in force in our country and all our new generation are growing up to be dependable successors to the revolution, studying to their heart's content at state expense. In our country everybody has the duty and right to get education and the working people are studying while working and working while studying, all enrolled in various educational systems. As a result, they have the cultural and technical standards of the middle school graduate or above. Under the correct policy of training national cadres, we have a large contingent of one million intellectuals who successfully solve scientific and technical problems in all branches of the national economy.

The great leader turned our country into a "land of education," a "land of learning" by creating the Juche-based theory on education with brilliant intelligence and making a new history of socialist education in this land. His great exploits will shine forever with the victorious march of our revolution.

New Generation of Saenal

—At Chollima Saenal Senior Middle School in Shinchon County, South Hwanghae Province—

The Chollima Saenal Senior Middle School is an ordinary school to be seen everywhere else in our countryside.

It is two-storied and neat and clean and its playground is large. Here more than 1,300 pupils study and play as much as they please.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Revolutionary ideas, profound knowledge and a strong body are the qualities and qualifications essential for a communist-type man. Only when a man has communist ideas, profound knowledge and a strong body can he be a genuine communist revolutionary and participate in the revolution and construction as a master."

Under the rays of the "Theses on Socialist Education" authored by the great leader the pupils of this school, like those of all other schools in the country, are growing up into dependable communist revolutionaries prepared intellectually, morally and physically.

Flowers Bloom in Winter

Beautiful flowers in bloom are put even in winter before the great leader's portrait respectfully placed at the main entrance of the school and that on the wall of each classroom.

A few years ago, one winter day, a schoolgirl was standing, looking at the portrait of the tender-hearted fatherly leader at the main entrance. She was thinking deeply of something. She was Li Bo Bi. She was pondering over how to make beautiful flowers blossom even in winter just as in summer and place them in front of the great leader's portrait. Her face was suddenly lit up with a smile as if a good idea hit her.

It was to transplant plants which are the first in spring to bear flowers and take good care of them and make them flower to put them before the fatherly Marshal's portrait.

She went straight to the classroom, where she found her classmates, Kim Son Nyo and Kim Myong Ok.

They readily agreed with her, saying that it was a capital idea.

Later, the three girls transplanted flowering plants and did their utmost to make them flower in a warm room. And, on the New Year's Day they placed beautiful flowers in front of the fatherly Marshal Kim Il Sung's portrait.

The story about this laudable deed was known throughout the school.

Following their example, all other pupils began to grow vyingly beautiful flowers with their whole heart every winter to put them before the fatherly Marshal's portrait.

Whenever people ask what made her do such a beautiful deed, Li Bo Bi, now a fourth-year pupil, answers with her head dropped modestly:

"We did this out of our single desire to show with beautiful flowers our boundless reverence and love for and invariable intense loyalty to Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved father."

A Class of Top-Honour Pupils

Recently there was a countywide chemistry contest.

Pupils are learning to drive tractor

In the contest all classes and pupils of this school gained good marks.

All pupils of 4C class in the middle school course got excellent marks.

What is the key to this?

The school is provided with everything for education with the help of visual aids and by demonstration. It has fine laboratories, study rooms and practical apparatuses and different visual aids.

With the help of these teachers give pupils useful knowledge for the revolution and construction.

They teach by the heuristic method as advanced by the great leader.

One day there was a lesson on ammonia for senior middle school pupils in a chemical laboratory. The teacher, showing ammonia, explained in detail what ammonia was and what property it had and how it was made and then started experiment.

As the teacher told, each pupil experimented on ammonia with experimental apparatuses and reagent. This enabled pupils to profoundly understand what they were taught.

Through well-prepared one-hour class work they had a correct knowledge of ammonia and the ability to apply their knowledge to revolutionary practice.

Pupils are very zealous in their studies.

Bearing deep in mind the teaching of the great leader that the main revolutionary duty of pupils is to study well, the pupils of the school are all enthusiastically reading books.

The school library of tens of thousands of volumes is always crowded with pupils.

Many pupils of 4C class already read nearly 10,000 pages of books after they became fourth graders.

In the course, pupils deepen their knowledge.

Music lovers develop their artistic skill in the music hall equipped with various musical instruments.

They deepen their knowledge in the agronomical study room

Through Various Afterschool Sports Activities

Every visitor to this schcol is struck with admiration at the pupils' sun-tanned faces, broad breasts, sturdy build and high stature.

In a word, they all have strong bodies.

After school, pupils conduct sports activities regularly according to the plans of the school organizations of the Juvenile Corps and the League of Socialist Working Youth.

The playground is alive with their sports activities.

Boys play football game and girls basketball or volleyball.

Many pupils play ping-pong and girls practice callisthenics requiring a high skill. And pupils are also seen on iron and parallel bars.

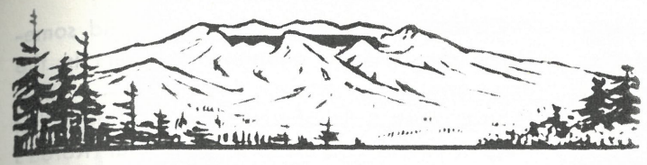
All pupils participate in swimming in summer and in skating in winter.

The school is provided with so many sports goods and apparatuses that all pupils can carry on sports activities simultaneously.

Indeed, all pupils of the Chollima Saenal Senior Middle School are growing up to be true revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the great leader, new-type revolutionaries good at their books and sports.

Li Ho

Pupils encourage cooperative farmers to good results in their work



"LEGENDARY HERO, THE SUN OF THE NATION"

General Star Over Mt. Paekdu-san

On April 25, 1932, a clarion bugle call rang through the world, shaking Antu, over mountains and rivers.

It was a call for the grand march of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (Anti-Japanese People's Guerrilla Army), the first revolutionary army of the Korean people, founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation.

It was a solemn declaration of the approaching doom of colonialism in Korea and of the start of a new grand march of the Korean communist movement and national-liberation movement which had long been tormented with hardships and trials, with the great Comrade Kim Il Sung as their leader.

The great leader, the legendary hero, stood in the van of the proud revolutionary ranks which began the march, the red flag fluttering.

"General Kim Il Sung has raised a Korean army!" "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" "Long live the Korean People's Revolutionary Army!"

The glad news spread throughout the country like wildfire, giving joy to people and instilling in them great hope and firm faith in a bright future.

"...A general has appeared to save us people from sad plight.

"For years now a big star has shone brilliantly over Mt. Paekdu-san, our ancestral mountain. It was of good omen for our nation. In the early spring of this year General Kim Il Sung raised a Korean army.

"He, born with the spirit of Mt. Paekdu-san, has mastered military arts, drinking the clear water of Lake Chonji on the mountain, and is now crushing the Japs everywhere, shrinking the earth as he likes and covering a thousand *ri* a day."

Whenever the people heard about the military activity of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great military strategist and the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, and about his miraculous victories, they spoke highly of General Kim Il Sung as the "Heaven-born, most brilliant commander ever known."

There are stories about the "General Star over Mt. Paekdu-san" among such legendary stories about him based on facts.

At the happy news of the start of the anti-Japanese armed struggle our people sang the high praises of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, likening him to the General Star:

A star is rising, a star is rising,
The General Star is rising.
High above Mt. Paekdu-san
The General Star is rising.

This song is only of 30 Korean letters. But it eulogizes the great leader more fully than a long song of a great many letters.

"When the General Star shines on the earth and the moon is bright, the vast sea of forests in Mt. Paekdu-san rings with bayonet clash."

"General Kim Il Sung's smile causes a beautiful rainbow over Lake Chonji and his anger makes it tremble for fear."

"...In striking the Japs, the General hangs his star in the sky, traps them all into valleys and wipes them out like rats. He, riding on the clouds, slips into among the enemies and makes them kill each other and freezes the survivals to death by putting them on the wrong track."

"As General Kim Il Sung, the peerless illustrious commander, who flies in all directions as if by magic, has raised an army and is fighting in Mt. Paekdu-san, the Japs, though they boast that their 'Imperial Army is invincible,' will soon ruin without fail."

"As the General Star has appeared over Mt. Paekdu-san, liberation will certainly come to the twenty million Koreans."

These stories were full of our people's reverence and love for the great leader whom they had for the first time in their history of five thousand years; they reflected their conviction that the Japs would have the worst and their country surely be liberated by him.

They spread throughout the country and closely united the people around the great leader and roused them to a vigorous fight against Japanese imperialism.

Children also told these stories among themselves.

A star twinkles, the General Star twinkles,
The General Star shines over Mt. Paekdu-san.
Giving hope to us in the sea of blood,
The bright star shines, the General Star shines.

Children liked to sing this song and sometimes they played counting the stars in the sky—one, two, three, four, five.... They, though seen little of life, were confident that "the General Star will bring about Korea's independence."

At the glad news that the great leader had raised an army, our people, robbed of everything by the Japs, put their children on their laps and told them about the "General Star," looking at the northern sky.

A story went from mouth to mouth in Seoul:

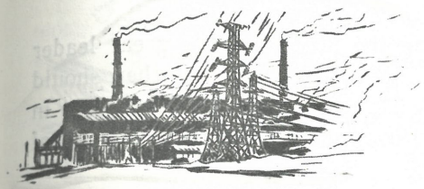
A perfectly bright big star appeared over Lake Chonji on Mt. Paekdu-san soaring high up into the northern sky. It is said to be the General Star floated by the great leader to train generals in a big cave 300 *ri* round, galloping his horse, and lead them to crush Japs, ascending to the sky and vanishing into the earth.

The stories about the "General Star over Mt. Paekdu-san" gave hope and confidence to our people and terror to the enemy.

A Japanese government-serving scholar noted that even Korean school children respected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as the greatest man in the world and the then police chief of South Hamgyong Province wrote in his secret report to the "Korean Governor-General" that the Korean people respected General Kim Il Sung as their savior.

The Japanese imperialists arrested and severely punished all those who spoke or wrote about Mt. Paekdu-san or the star, regarding it as a manifestation of their respect and love for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The legendary stories about the "General Star over Mt. Paekdu-san" expressing the perfectly pure loyalty of our people to the great leader will live forever on their memory.



Looking Far Ahead into the Future

— An Immortal Story Associated with the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant —

Drought from the world-tormenting cold front lowered the water level of reservoirs of our water power plants unprecedentedly. Our dependable power industry, however, is fully meeting the demand of different branches of the national economy for electricity this year too.

This is the brilliant fruition of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche-based policy to build the water and thermal power plants in parallel.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Making use of the rich water and coal resources of our country, we should accelerate the construction of large-scale hydroelectric and thermal power plants and build many medium and small-scale hydroelectric power stations and factory thermal power stations everywhere, thus further solidifying the country's power base. In this way, seasonal fluctuations in power production caused by natural conditions should be done away with entirely, and it should be made possible to increase production steadily in all branches of the national economy, unhampered by a limited power supply."

The great leader has given on-the-spot guidance to create strong power bases, looking far ahead into the future with brilliant intelligence and scientific insight. As a result, many thermal and water power stations have appeared.

Among them is the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant relying on the abundant anthracite of our country.

In order to meet the future need of our large-scale industry for enormous electricity, make our people continue with production without interruption free from such a world-wide natural calamity as the cold front and enable them to live a stable life, he planned to build a giant thermal power plant.

Early in spring, 17 years ago, he came to Pukchang to put his grand plan into practice.

Now Pukchang has changed beyond recognition. But at that time there was no motor road to speak of in the plain where the plant stands now.

He walked over furrows of fields very slippery with frost to the bank of the Taedonggang River in company with functionaries where he could see the plain clearly.

He looked round, paying close attention to

the lay of the land, transmission lines, railway, the flow of the Taedong-gang River with abundant water and even sand and pebble on the riverside. At last he said determinedly that a power station should be built in the plain, and continued: Here are very good conditions for the construction of a thermal power plant. There are transmission lines, railway, a coal mine and river about here. There are also pebble and sand needed for construction. Hills around are low and so ideal and it is easy to lay a siding to the plant. Then he spoke about the size of the plant.

During the Seven-Year Plan period when the large Pukchang and Pyongyang Thermal Power Plants were built, our revolution and construction faced many difficulties.

The US imperialists intensified their new war manoeuvres as never before. This compelled us to adopt a line of building the economy and defences in parallel. According to the line our economic construction was reorganized as a whole. But the great leader saw that the construction of the thermal power plants was promoted mightily without interruption.

It was the spring of 1968 when the US imperialists were desperate to start a war, massing huge armed forces in our East Sea.

Even at such a critical moment the great leader called functionaries concerned and instructed to continue with the construction of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant. And he said: Our Party's policy is to do construction today even if war breaks out tomorrow. ... We must continue with construction even if we are compelled to stop it halfway or even if it is destroyed by war after only one year's operation.

In September that year he visited the construction site of the power plant.

Inspecting the site, he showed concern about the expansion of the plant in the future.

Designers envisaged building a factory near the plant and reflected it in the general blueprint.

Examining the blueprint, the great leader found it at once and said that they should keep in mind the expansion of the plant in the near future, and pointed out the site of the factory.

Some generators began to operate and the expansion project for increasing their capacity was under way. He, always deeply concerned with the construction of the plant, visited there again to pick out the site of a new pumping station to be built and solve the problem of industrial water with the expansion of the plant. He went to the plant with local functionaries before daybreak, without breaking the fatigue of long on-the-spot guidance tour.

He entered the main building and saw turbines and generators in operation, No. 1 heat control panel and the main switchboard, encouraged workers to labour feats and then went up the bank of the Taedong-gang River.

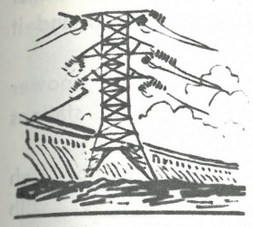
Now the mealtime already passed and the sun was high up, beating on the heads of people. But he was selecting the site for the pumping station, forgetting breakfast or fatigue.

When he decided where to build it they asked earnestly him to go to take breakfast.

But he went to choose the sites of a cornstarch factory and another factory to be built.

Thanks to his unremitting efforts and constant concern, the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant became a leading power giant, larger than planned.

It is now working innovation after innovation, demonstrating the might of our Juche industry as one of dependable power bases producing and supplying electricity needed for carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan.



Our Electric Power Industry

Our electric power industry relied exclusively on water power in the pre-liberation days. And that, it was very backward technically and had marked colonial lopsidedness and deformity.

But today it has developed into a strong Juche power industry firmly relying on our rich water and coal resources and on our own strength and technique, under the brilliant guidance of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In each period and stage of our revolutionary development, the respected and beloved leader put forward concrete policies and pointed out ways to develop the power industry and led energetically our people to carry them into effect.

Saying that it provides the main motive power of the national economy, he has guided our people to give definite priority to it over all other branches.

Shortly after his triumphal return to the homeland following the country's liberation, he called on workers in the power industry.

He gave them a highly important teaching on the orientation of restoring and developing the power industry destroyed by the fleeing Japanese imperialists, saying that electricity worked industry and was essential to build a rich and strong country.

After that, even in so complex circumstances following liberation he gave on-the-spot guidance in the rehabilitation of Supung and many other power stations.

As a result, many water power plants and power transmission and supply facilities were rapidly restored and electricity was sent to many farm villages and even to south Korea. And the Yangdok-Chonsong and Kaego-Koin railway sections were electrified by our own efforts.

In 1948, our power output reached the pre-liberation level.

Our power industry made rapid progress during the periods of the Three-Year Plan for postwar rehabilitation and construction and the Five-Year Plan for the building of the foundations of socialism.

War-torn Supung, Changjin-gang, Pujon-gang, Hochon-gang and many other power plants were completely rehabilitated, equipped and modernized with new techniques.

In the Five-Year Plan period we built the Tokro-gang Power Plant and other big hydraulic power stations and medium and small stations in different places. During this period our country ranked among the advanced industrial countries in the per-capita power output and 92 per cent of farm villages had electricity.

In the plan period our power industry completely got rid of colonial lopsidedness and technical lag and laid solid material and technical foundations for its rapid development.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said: **"In developing the power industry, we will hold fast to the policy of combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations cor-**

rectly with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneous construction of large, medium and small-scale power stations."

At the historic Fourth Congress of our Party, the respected and beloved leader, setting forth a grand programme, the Seven-Year Plan, put forward the policy of properly combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneous construction of large, medium and small power stations to further strengthen our power bases.

This policy was thoroughly implemented. As a result, our power bases were expanded and strengthened considerably during the Seven-Year Plan.

The great leader proposed the construction of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant in March of 1961, the year when we embarked on the Seven-Year Plan, and that of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant in September of the same year, and picked out their sites, and pointed out the clear-cut orientation to build large-scale power bases.

During the plan period, new giant hydroelectric power plants such as the Kanggye and Unbong Power Plants were built, the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant was completed and the construction of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant was forcefully promoted and it started partial operation.

Besides, many medium and small power plants and factory thermal power stations were built.

In 1970, we produced 16,500 million kwh of electricity—2.2 times over 1960, with hydraulic power 1.4 times and thermal power 37 times.

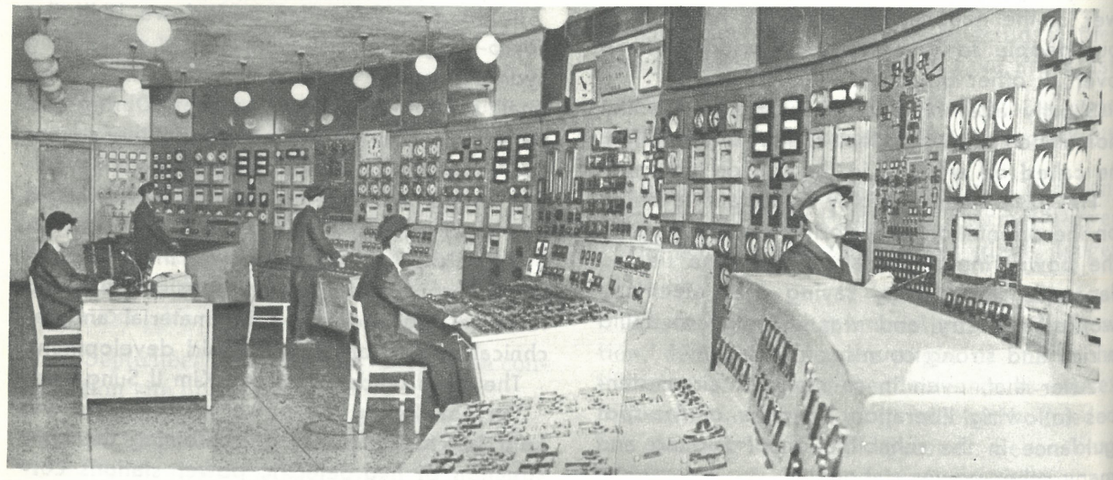
In the same period, power stations were reequipped with modern techniques and their automation level rose markedly and electrical machine plants were built.

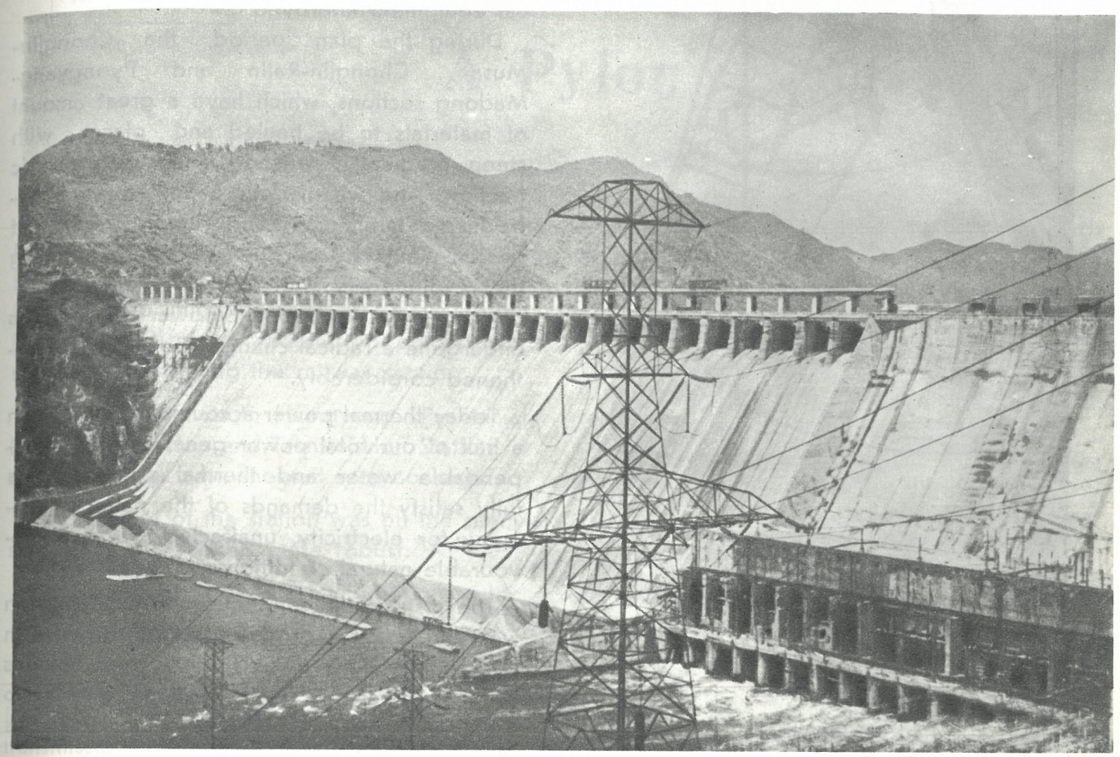
We mass-produce 50,000-kva generators, 200,000-kva transformers, and water and steam turbines and different kinds of electric motors, high-voltage breakers and meters and gauges, and meet the domestic demands and export them.

The rapid development of the power industry brought about the successful electrification of heavy and light industries, railway transport, agriculture and all other branches of the national economy.

The electrification of the countryside is one of major achievements made in the country's electrification.

The central control room of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant





The Supung Power Plant, one of our power giants

During the plan period, all farming villages had electricity and all farmhouses and even solitary islands far off the mainland had electric lights. Electricity came to be used widely as a source of power in pumping, thrashing, fodder crushing and other farm operations.

At the end of the Seven-Year Plan the annual consumption of electricity in our countryside amounted to 1,000 million kwh, most of which was used in production.

The electrification of major trunk lines including the Pyongyang-Chongjin and Pyongyang-Sinuiju sections was completed.

At the historic Fifth Congress of the Party the great leader reviewed the brilliant results of the socialist industrialization in our country and set out the Six-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction.

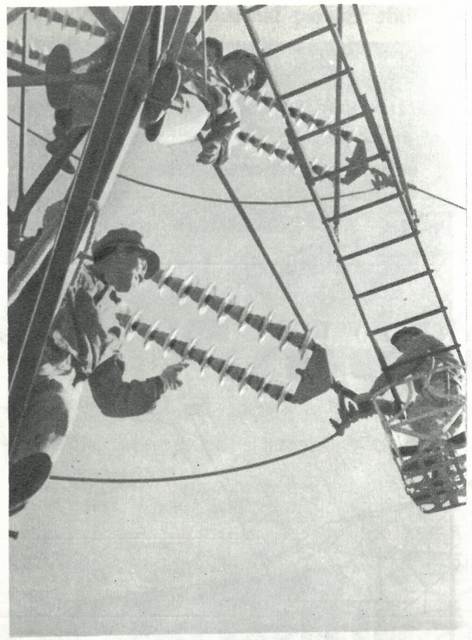
The task of the power industry under the Six-Year Plan was to further expand and consolidate power bases and increase rapidly the power output to meet the ever-increasing demands for electricity.

The respected and beloved leader saw to it that efforts were concentrated on the construction of large water power plants and many new thermal power plants were built.

During the plan period, the Unggi and Chongchon-gang Thermal Power Plants started their operation and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant was enlarged into a giant one.

Besides, the building of hydroelectric power plants was vigorously promoted.

Nos. 1 and 2 Sodusu Power Plants started their operation and the construction of the Taedong-gang, Wiwon and Huichon Power



Workers of a power transmission and distribution station repair the line under their charge

Plants was stepped up.

Consequently, we attained successfully the power production goal of 28,000 million kwh of electricity in 1975.

A sharp increase in power generation enabled us to put into commission more than 1,000 modern plants and workshops newly built during the Six-Year Plan period.

The power transmission and supply lines including the 220 kv high-voltage transmission line were connected with new power plants and industrial districts and their technical equipment improved.

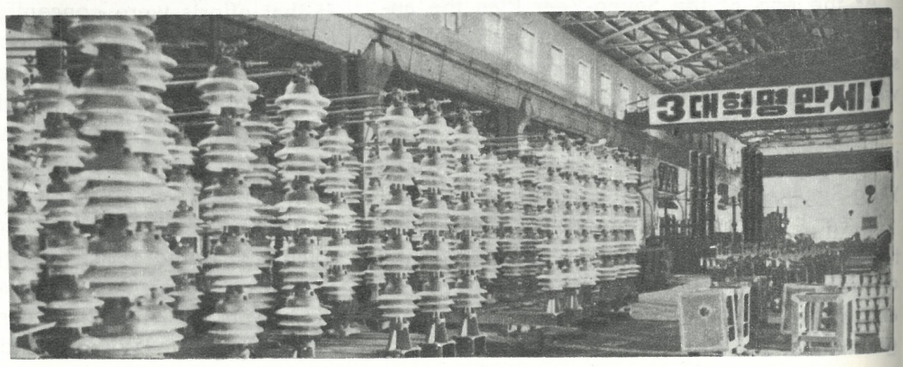
During the plan period, the Chongjin-Musan, Chongjin-Rajin and Pyongyang-Madong sections, which have a great amount of materials to be hauled and places with steep gradient, switched over to electric traction. And we made great headway in introducing automation and remote control at power plants by our own efforts, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

Indeed, the look of our power industry has undergone a radical change and it has strengthened considerably.

Today thermal power accounts for more than a half of our total power generation. Our dependable water and thermal power plants fully satisfy the demands of the national economy for electricity, unaffected by any unfavourable natural conditions.

The historic task of socialist industrialization was fulfilled in a short period of 14 years in our country. This owes to the great leader's original policy on giving definite priority to the power industry over all other branches of the national economy.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung our working class will attain the huge power production goal of the Second Seven-Year Plan envisaging the annual generation of 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity far ahead of schedule, giving full scope to their inexhaustible strength and creative energy.



Under the banner of the three revolutions the June 5 Electric Appliances Factory is increasing its production

TRUE STORY

A Pylon

When you travel between Tanchon and Komdok by rail you can see an exceptionally high pylon in the middle of a paddy field. It is the pylon which is said to have been heightened 9 metres without stopping power supply in electrifying the railway section.

I went to the South Hamgyong Provincial Power Distribution and Transmission Station to see the heroes who showed such courage.

The director of the station was on the sunny side of 60 but looked quite robust.

He started his story full of emotions with:

"It is not worth special mention...."

It was one day, when the electrification project was at its last stage. The high-voltage transmission line running over rails had to be heightened to span the wires anew for switch-over to electric traction.

To do so, power supply had to be suspended for five days to disassemble and assemble the pylon.

But, the members of the first workteam approached the matter in a different way.

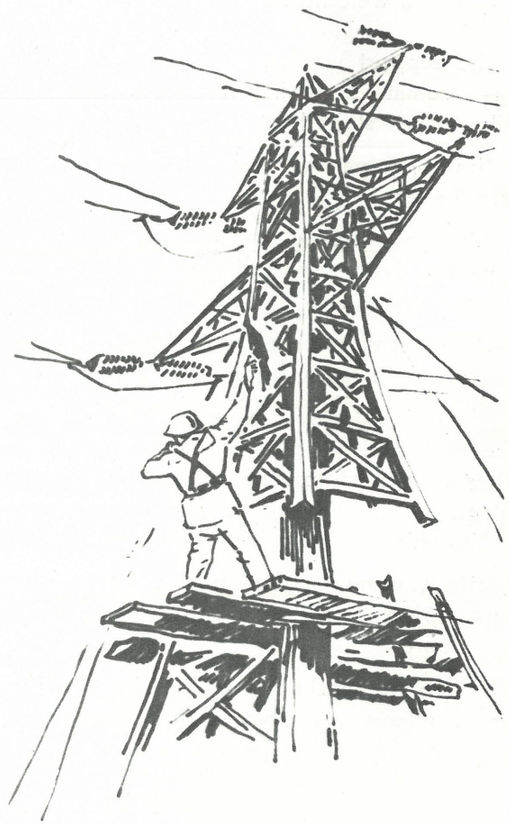
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"Electricity is the main motive power of industry and other branches of the national economy. Without it we cannot do anything today."

They all thought they should not stop even for a moment power supply to the seething socialist construction sites. They got together and worked out a method. It was to heighten the pylon by bisecting it in the middle and inserting a new part between the two cut parts without stopping power supply.

It was OK'd by many people. But some people, while admitting their cleverness, doubted its feasibility, saying that they should not run a risk but be serious as such is their first attempt.

These workers and technicians, however,



were fully confident that if they based themselves on scientific calculations, they would never fail. They thoroughly studied the technical problems with the active assistance of the Party organization.

The new method was worked out through many technical consultations.

A battle started to heighten the pylon.

The shock brigaders lined up. Their chief (the director of the station) came forward and solemnly said they should repay with loyalty the deep trust of the great leader who spoke highly of them as unknown heroes.

They began to bisect the pylon. Welding sparks flew off all around from the middle of the pylon.

The stir gripping the work site subsided little by little.

Now the welding rod touched the last support.

The support was announced cut. The chief gave command, raising the signal flag high. All winches started operation at once.

The upper part of the pylon slowly went up into the air.

All eyes focused on it. They rushed assembling the new part of the pylon to link the two cut parts....

Dusk fell and it grew dark. They could not continue with work any more.

The chief decided to put off the work to the next day and ordered his men to stop it. They came back to their quarters with a heavy heart.

The chief could not sleep for a good while.

The next morning he got up before dawn and started for the work site to see the situation there.

When he reached a hilltop, he could not even believe his eyes. Many people were singing lustily a revolutionary song to an accordion around a bonfire built near the work site. They were waiting for the light of day.

"How trustworthy they are! They are not discouraged by any difficulties. They would be able even to lift up the pylon and move it!..."

He joined them. Their song seemed calling new morning.

A battle began for the new day.

They took up their positions. At the word of command they started work. Some winches lifted up the newly assembled part of the pylon and others kept it in balance.

One metre, two metres.... All gazed at it with bated breath.

The low-hanging transmission line got gradually tightened.

All moved like clockwork.

When the added part of the pylon came close to the cut lower part, the men around the supports coupled the two parts. Loud cheers burst forth from the pylon all at once. Ringing cheers went up also from the ground. Men came down from the pylon. Some hugged them for joy and others warmly clasped their hands.

The Party secretary walked up to the chief, saying, "You'd better change your clothes...." Only then, the latter knew that he was sweated all over. He said smiling, "Thank you. But it doesn't matter at all. I would like to make a report of loyalty to the great leader at once."

"You are right. Let's report on our work to the fatherly leader, I say, on the boldness and heroism of our workers!..."

This is all the story.

As it has such people, our country prospers and gets richer and stronger, I am sure.

Kim Mun Ho

THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG POSES FOR A PHOTOGRAPH WITH COMRADE NICOLAE CEAUSESCU ON LAKE YONPUNG-HO

New Chapter in Relations of Korea-Romania Friendship and Cooperation

At the invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Party and state delegation of the Romanian Socialist Republic led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the RSR, paid an official friendship visit to our country from May 20 to 23.

During its stay in our country the delegation inspected Pyongyang and its outskirts.

The Korean people accorded the guests warmest welcome and hospitality everywhere they went.

The delegation attended a Pyongyang mass rally to welcome it and Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu addressed the rally.

During the visit talks were held between the Party and state delegations of two countries led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in an atmosphere of warm friendship, trust and mutual understanding and a complete identity of views was reached on the problems discussed.

Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu signed a joint statement on deepening friendship and solidarity and developing fraternal cooperation between the two Parties and two countries.

An agreement on cooperation in tourism between the two Governments and a protocol on commodity delivery and payments for 1979 were signed.

The delegation's visit to our country marked an epochal occasion in deepening mutual understanding between the two Parties, Governments and peoples and raising friendship and cooperation to new heights and contributed to the strengthening and development of the international communist and working-class movements.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung accepted with pleasure the invitation of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to pay an official friendship visit to the RSR.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, answers the warm welcome of a large crowd of artistes and people on Kim Il Sung Square

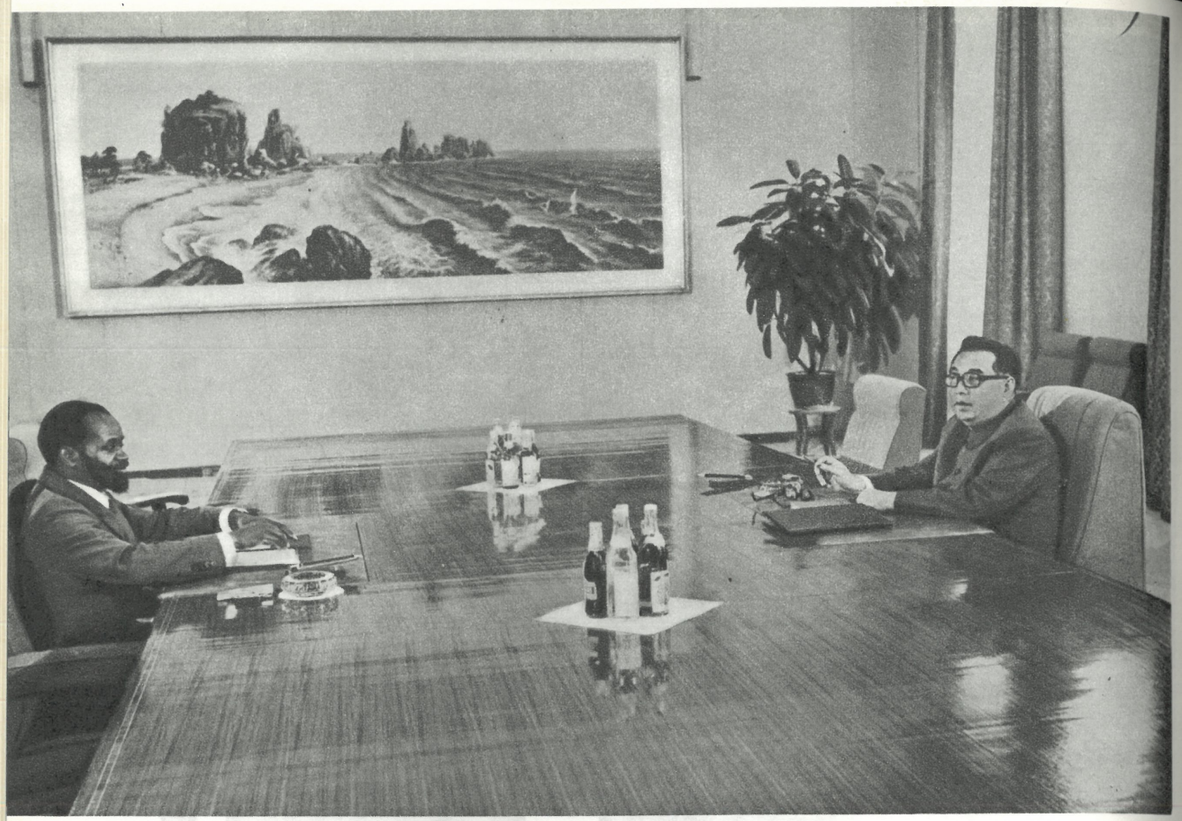
In the name of the Pyongyang citizens Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee presents Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu with a statuette of anti-imperialist fighter

Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu

A scene of the finale from the mammoth mass gymnastics "Song of Korea" performed in honour of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu

THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG WARMLY SHAKES HANDS WITH COMRADE SAMORA MOISES MACHEL

Goodwill Mission of Mozambican People



Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Samora Moises Machel

Comrade Samora Moises Machel and his party inspect the Suhung Cooperative Farm in Hamju County

The party and government delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Comrade Samora Moises Machel inspects the Pyongyang Metro

Hundreds of thousands of working Pyongyangites warmly welcome Comrade Samora Moises Machel along the route

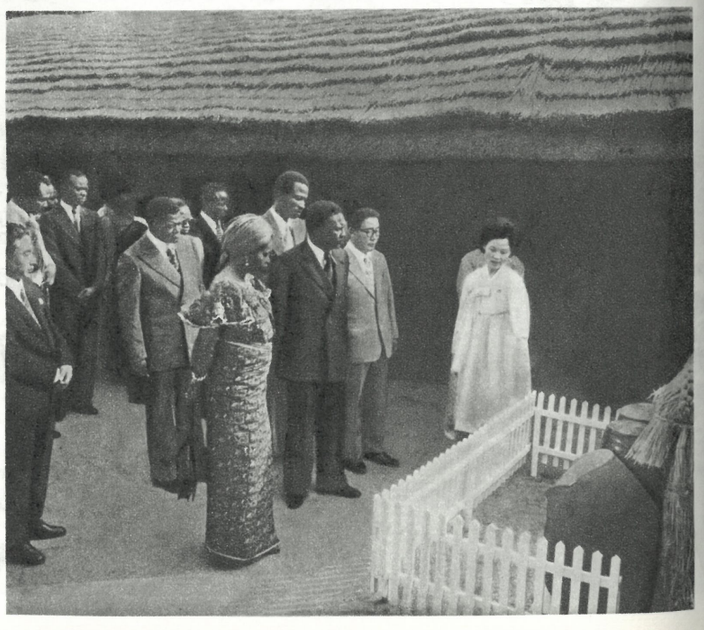
THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG HEARTILY SHAKES HANDS WITH COMRADE JOACHIM YHOMBY-OPANGO

An Important Event Which Will Go Down in History of Korea-Congo Friendship

Chairman of the Pyongyang City Administrative Committee presents Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango and his wife with ornamental silver swords in the name of the Pyongyang citizens

Hundreds of thousands of working people in Pyongyang warmly welcome the party and state delegation of the People's Republic of the Congo along the route.

Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango



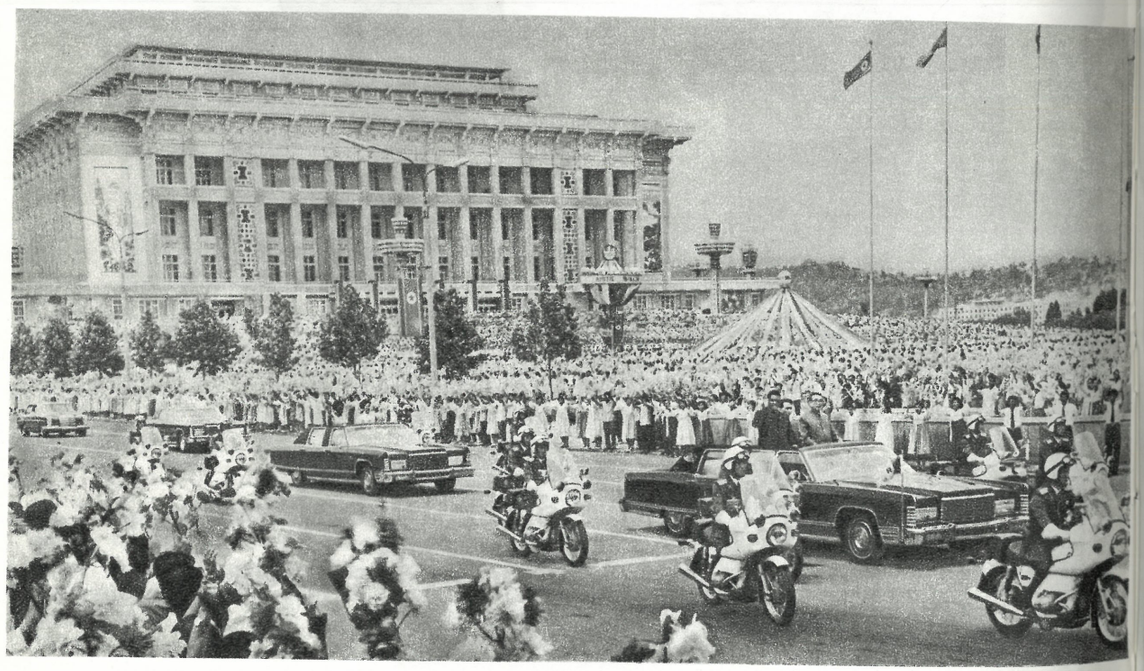
The PRC party and state delegation led by Comrade Joachim Yhomby-Opango visits Mangyongdae, the cradle of revolution

THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG WARMLY SHAKES HANDS WITH HIS EXCELLENCY PRESIDENT HABYARIMANA JUVENAL

Friendship and Solidarity between Korean and Rwandan Peoples

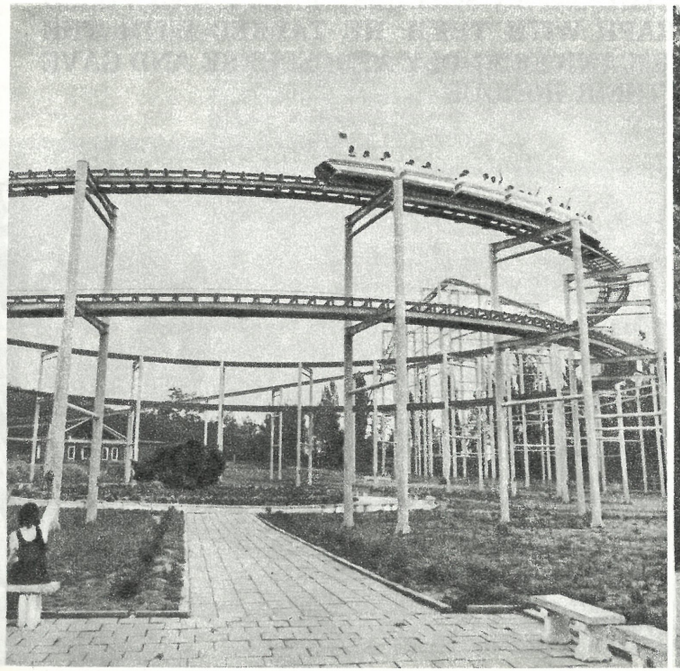
Talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal

His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal presents gifts of best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung



Hundreds of thousands of working Pyongyangites give a warm welcome to His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal along the route

His Excellency President Habyarimana Juvenal of the Republic of Rwanda inspects play facilities in the Taesongsan recreation centre



THE GREAT LEADER COMRADE KIM IL SUNG RECEIVED THE DELEGATION OF THE JAPAN SOCIALIST PARTY AND POSED FOR A PHOTOGRAPH WITH THEM. HE TALKED WITH THE GUESTS IN A WARM AND FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE AND GAVE A LUNCHEON IN THEIR HONOUR

Friendship Visit

The delegation of the Japan Socialist Party inspects the Pyongyang Metro

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives ex-Prime Minister of the Republic of Peru and his family and poses for a photograph with them

Ex-Prime Minister of the Republic of Peru and his family inspect the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung receives the military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and poses for a photograph with them

A mass meeting of working people and soldiers of army units in Pyongyang to welcome the military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia

Philosophical Theory of Juche and Its Practical Application

—Speech (Gist) at the Pyongyang International Seminar on the Juche Idea—

CHAOUKI AJAMI

Chairman of the Central Committee of the "Lebanese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism" in Lebanon

It is a great honour for us to be present at the International Seminar on the Juche Idea held in the land of Juche where the Juche idea was originated and has been embodied to bear splendid fruits.

Today we are confronted with the revolutionary task of making a deeper study of this excellent idea.

The Essence of the Juche Idea

The Juche idea forms the kernel of the revolutionary thinking of the great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung. It constitutes the very system of ideology, theory and method of Juche.

This means that the revolutionary thinking of President Kim Il Sung, the teacher, makes up an integral system comprising the Juche idea, the first of its kind in the history of man's thoughts, and the theory and method of revolution and construction which are expounded by it. All the ideas and theories of President Kim Il Sung emanate from the Juche idea and embody it in themselves through the indication of a philosophical frame, ideological contents and leadership method and in the process of practice.

This great, creative idea showing mankind, the popular masses, the road to their assumption of genuine masterhood in the revolution and construction gives an accurate and complete exposition of the guiding principle of revolution and the ways for the solution of all problems arising in the course of the revolution and construction.

This idea, first of all, elucidates a guiding principle of revolution and construction, the principle that the strength of the popular masses is the key to the solution of all problems.

President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and one has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

Humans, the masses of the people, can become the most powerful beings in the world when they undertake the revolution and construction on their own responsibility. The popular masses have an inexhaustible capacity for carving out their own destiny as its true masters by relying on their own strength.

The popular masses transform nature and create material wealth through their creative labour; they also play a great role in the development of science and culture.

They always strive to smash the resistance of the reactionary forces standing in the way of social progress, establish a new, advanced social system and then develop it further.

No force can undertake the revolution and

construction for the popular masses, the genuine masters of the revolution in their country, or rescue them. If the oppressed popular masses, unaware of their being the masters of the revolution, ascribe their poverty and their suffering from exploitation and oppression to their "ill-fate" and expect any "favour" from the imperialists, they will never be able to extricate themselves from the status of slavery.

This is a bitter lesson learned by hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America who had long suffered imperialist and colonialist oppression and exploitation. The masses of the people, therefore, must keenly realize that they are masters of their own destiny and that they can liberate themselves only by their strength and struggle.

That is why the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung maintained that the Korean nation should be reunified independently in a peaceful way without any outside interference. It is also on this premise that the Arab masses are repudiating the imperialist machinations for the solution of their own national problems.

Only when they are aware of the truth, can the people win a decisive victory in the struggle to free themselves from all manner of subjugation and fetters and become true masters of their own destiny.

The great Juche idea gives clear-cut answers to the foundational questions affecting the fate of the revolution and construction and explains the fundamental stand and method that enable them to creditably fulfil their assigned tasks as masters of revolution and construction.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Establishing Juche means taking the attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. Since the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people, they should take a responsible attitude of a master towards the revolution and construction. The attitude of a master finds expression in an independent and creative stand."

Though the masses of the people are the masters of the revolution and construction, their tasks and role of a master cannot be performed spontaneously.

The masses are beings with ideological consciousness. And it is ideological consciousness that determines man's existence and activity.

Only when the popular masses are awakened, can they become the masters of all things, and only when they defend their position of a master through the establishment of Juche, can they perform their tasks and role as masters of revolution.

Therefore, Comrade President Kim Il Sung's idea on the establishment of Juche renders it possible for the popular masses to firmly maintain their position of masters and successfully fulfil their role as masters of all things.

The attitude of masters towards the revolution and construction is manifested in the maintenance of the independent and creative stands, as we have seen in the foregoing philosophical study.

Correlation between Independent and Creative Stands

The independent and creative stands, as a question representing the stands of a master in the revolution and construction, are inseparably integrated into a united whole.

The independent stand concerns the question of upholding the stand of a master in the revolution and construction and the creative stand concerns the question of the method of enhancing the role of a master.

Accordingly, it is obvious that apart from the independent stand, no mention can be made of the creative stand, and it is still more obvious that no creativity can be expected from those who act at others' beck and call, without doing their own thinking.

Without maintaining the creative stand it is impossible to uphold the stand of a master, the only correct stand in the revolution and construction, and perform the responsibility of a master in the revolution and construction.

Only by enhancing the role of the popular masses, therefore, it is possible to solve all problems creatively and keep an independent stand with credit.

The Juche idea completely conforms with the idea of proletarian internationalism.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung has said:

"Our adherence to the Juche idea does not in the least mean that we have adopted nationalism. The Juche idea we advocate does not conflict with internationalism. Instead, it is designed to promote internationalism...."

The Juche idea shows the party and people of each country the most correct way of faithfully fulfilling their national and international duties. The revolution in each country is an inseparable link in the chain of the world revolution. The world revolution can be accomplished through the successful revolution in each country.

It is the basic task facing the party and people of each country to carry the revolution in that country to success.

Therefore, no one can claim that he is faithful to the world revolution, unless he is faithful to the revolution in his country.

As Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught, patriotism and internationalism cannot be considered separately; he who does not love his country cannot be faithful to internationalism and he who is not faithful to internationalism, that is, the world revolution, cannot be loyal to his country and people because the revolution in one's own country is part of the world revolution and a true patriot is an internationalist and vice versa. That is why the Workers' Party of Korea, regarding it as treachery to the country to speak about internationalism apart from the national tasks of the revolution, has resolutely opposed this.

On the other hand, the Workers' Party of Korea categorically rejects the national selfishness that rests content with the successes in one's own country and ignores the revolutionary struggle of the people of other countries against imperialism and for the development of the world revolution.

Proceeding from the fundamental interests of the world revolution, the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people always give active support to the anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of all countries.

Our gathering here is also a proof of the efforts the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is exerting to strengthen its relations with the world revolution.

The experience of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea clearly shows that the thorough establishment of Juche is the most correct way for the party and people of each country to discharge their national and international duties.

Need to Establish Juche

The question of establishing Juche in the revolution and construction may arise differently according to the social and historical conditions of the countries concerned, but its establishment is an essential requirement.

Establishing Juche is of great significance in the revolution and construction in each country.

1. Establishing Juche in the revolution and construction presents itself as an inevitable, actual demand, because the master of the revolution is the masses of the people and the decisive factor in the victory of the revolution is the internal forces of the country concerned.

The revolution cannot be exported or imported.

No outsiders can make the revolution in one's stead.

International support and encouragement to the revolution and construction of each country are important, but they play only secondary role.

As I have mentioned above, in order to carry out the revolution and construction successfully, the party and people of each country must thoroughly establish Juche and play the role of a master well.

2. The necessity for properly establishing Juche in the revolution and construction is related to the fact that the revolution in each country has its own distinctive feature.

All countries vary in the level of social, economic and cultural development, in the relations of class forces, in the level of the ideological preparedness and awareness of the people and in the cultural traditions.

The stages of revolutionary development and the tasks of the revolution in a country are different from those in another country. From this it follows that only when the party and people of a country adhere to the stand of Juche can they correctly solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction in their country to fit in with the actual condi-

tions of their country.

3. Establishing Juche in the revolution and construction is an indispensable requirement of the international communist movement which has entered a new stage of development.

The great leader Comrade President Kim Il Sung has said:

"In the international communist movement there is no international organization which exercises unified leadership over the activities of the parties of all countries. Times have changed, and the days are gone when the communist movement needed an international centre. Ever since the dissolution of the Third International there has been no 'centre' or 'hub' in the international communist movement."

In our time when there is not, cannot be, an "international centre" in the international communist movement, the revolution in each country is carried out by the party and people of that country.

From this, we draw a conclusion that in order to bring the revolution and construction to success in each country, flunkeyism and dogmatism must be rejected and Juche be established thoroughly.

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the Juche idea has become an invincible great doctrine which finds its brilliant embodiment in all spheres of the revolution and construction.

Today the people of the world want to acquire the Juche idea and apply it.

It is because many countries choose the path of independence, which is an irresistible trend of the times.

The valuable experience in the Korean revolution and the historical experience in the world revolution clearly demonstrate that the Juche idea is indeed an all-conquering, powerful weapon which firmly guarantees the victory of the revolution in each country and the triumph of the world revolution.

Only when they take this vital doctrine as the guiding principle, can the people of each country carry on their revolution and construction successfully.

Therefore, it is a sacred duty, worthwhile task for all true revolutionaries to deeply acquire the Juche idea and apply it in the revolution and construction.

World Council of Peace Issues Statement

The World Council of Peace recently issued a statement supporting the struggle of the Korean people for their country's reunification.

The statement called attention to the fact that the US imperialists are increasing their armed forces and their "aid" to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and staging provocative military exercises under the signboard of "troops pullout."

All this testifies that the United States seeks to perpetuate Korea's division and threatens the peace and security of Asia and the rest of the world, it noted and went on:

"The World Council of Peace demands the total withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea and confirms its strong support to the Korean people in their struggle to achieve the country's reunification according to the July 4, 1972 North-South Joint Statement."

Beautiful Hearts and A Stream

Sometime ago I went to see a mine on the Piryu-gang Stream, a tributary of the Taedong-gang River.

My first impression was that it was not a mine but a health resort in a scenic spot. I felt as if I were seeing a lovely picture.

But for skips ceaselessly coming and going along cableways across mountains and the stream and ore cars running on tracks, I should have little thought that there was a mine.

The cosy streamside settlement of the miners in the sweet green shade of trees and mountains and hills under thick forests rustling in the breeze....

Particularly lovely were various kinds of fishes swimming in the limpid Piryugang Stream flowing through the mine.

Long ago the mine set up a settling reservoir shop to treat tailings from the dressing plant and prevent them from flowing into the stream.

Through the drain over the stream the tailings are led into the reservoir far apart from the mine.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"They should value and conserve all the mountains and rivers in their country, and cherish and carefully look after even a tree and a blade of grass as the people's property."

True to this teaching of the great leader, the miners there take good care of the stream out of their heartfelt love for their country. I would like to note down here only what I saw for myself.

It was just before lunch.

On the way to the shop, I was caught in a heavy shower. The rain came down in sheets, flying silver vapors. I quickened my pace.

Unexpectedly, voices came from a mountainside. There was an overhead drain bridge there. I saw a few workers moving on the high bridge.

I thought that they were repairing the bridge.

I hurried to the scene.

They were the very workers of the shop whom I wanted to see.

Tailings were flowing uninterruptedly in the slightly sloping drain and no places were seen torn or broken. There was only a small leak of tailings through a small crack in the drain.

They found even such a small leak and were stopping it in the pelting rain. Through admiration for their laudable deed, I said to them: "You can do that sort of thing after rain, I think. Such a small leak will not make the stream dirty."

"We cannot wait for the rain to stop. Of course, such a leak cannot get the stream foul as you say. But our conscience does not allow us miners to do so."

So saying, they went on.

Their hearts are so beautiful and they were stopping a small leak to protect a stream from pollution.

With such a loving care for the mountains and rivers in their country, they arranged the settling reservoir in perfect order, constructed a bank around it, turfed it and planted trees to prevent rainwater from carrying tailings into the stream. And they inspect and repair the drain regularly.

As they love so dearly the mountains and rivers in their country, the Piryu-gang Stream flowing through the mine can be ever limpid and lovely and swarm with fish.

Chong Ho Sik

Lone Puppets Isolated Within and Without

Ryang Yong Man, consul of the south Korean puppet consulate general in Toronto, Canada, sought refuge abroad against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

He did so in March, taking advantage of his transference to Brazil.

In the past one year from April last year to March this year, 10 puppet diplomats sought refuge in foreign countries, counting only those known.

The increasing defection of puppet diplomats has thrown the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, isolated within and without and seized with uneasiness, deeper into a quandary.

Quite alarmed by this, the puppet clique enacted or amended the "law on special measures," the "regulations on personnel management" and other evil laws between late last year and early this year to prevent the escape of their "diplomats."

But facts show clearly that with no amount of desperate efforts can they stop the defection.

The increase of refugees proves that the puppet clique are rejected and denounced by the south Korean people and forsaken even by the ruling circles.

More Fully Exposed as Stooges

When the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's influence-buying scandal in the United States began to come to light, it was announced that the United States has reliable listened data confirming that the headquarters of the bribery operations is "Chongwadae," the traitor Pak Jung Hi's official residence, causing a great sensation.

Former US ambassador to south Korea Porter recently admitted that the United States had bugged "Chongwadae" to watch and control every movement of the puppet Pak Jung Hi. This came as another great shock to the public.

The focal point of public opinion is that the United States bugs even the "residences" of the puppets to watch and control them and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are dyed-in-the-wool flunkey-quislings and colonial lackeys who always act at the beck and call of US imperialism.

It is open secret that the crafty US imperialists install their stooges in their colonial puppet regimes and follow their colonization policy, commanding and controlling them in various ways.

South Korea is the first place where it has been exposed that they bugged even the "residences" of the puppets to watch and control them.

A Rich Mountain Village

Sogok-ri in Sinhung County is a village in a valley at the end of the Pujonryong range. It had been called "Tol-gol" (Stone Valley) because it was stony.

A streamlet, a tributary of the Songchon-gang River, winds through the valley surrounded with high mountains.

There are rice patches and orchards along the streamlet and almost all the farm's arable land is terraced fields planted mainly with maize.

Formerly its per-*chongbo* output of maize was 2.5 tons, 3 tons at most.

But in these years it steadily increased and it was 9.83 tons on an average, 13 tons at maximum, in 156 *chongbo* of fields last year.

People's way of work has radically changed. Through the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement they have brought about great successes in the ideological, technological and cultural revolutions.

For these successes the farm was awarded the three-revolution red flag and the title of *Kunwi* laureate.

At the National Congress on Agriculture held in January this year, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung told the attendants of the congress about the experience gained by the Sogok Cooperative Farm in maize farming and said that if all farms do their work well like it they would attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain far ahead of the set time.

The farm produces bumper crops every year even under the unfavourable natural conditions. It is attributable to the great leader's socialist rural theses and Juche farming methods.

Last year alone it was supplied with various types of many good farm machines and means, products of our strong independent national economy.

Stone-diggers, small motors for irrigation and various transport means were widely used, and fertilizers, highly effective herbicides and other agricultural chemicals supplied in large quantities.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"It is an important way for the increased production of grain to turn sloping fields into terraced ones in our mountainous country."

Faithfully following the great leader's five-point policy for nature remaking, farmers there made more than 100 *chongbo* of sloping fields terraced ones in a little more than six months.

In the course, they removed over 4,000 piles of stones and obtained a large tract

of land.

They also used the streamlet to introduce various types of irrigation—sprinkler irrigation by tractor and furrow irrigation—to suit the topographical conditions and watered all the maize fields.

They did scientific and technical farming and made every plant yield abundantly as required by the Juche farming methods.

They transplanted the strong maize seedlings at the right time and applied chemical fertilizers and herbicides suited to soil and the property of crops in good time.

In order to make all fields yield bumper crops they directed greater efforts to the fields in the high land. They weeded such fields more than other ones and first fertilized crops there to make them ripen in a short time.

As a result, last year maize crops were very excellent in all fields on low and high lands, in spite of bad weather.

A maize ear bore 100 more grains on an average than in the previous year and 1,000 grains weighed 50 more grams. Plants in all rows and all plants were equally excellent. This was the distinctive feature of the farm's maize cultivation last year.

Last year per-household income of this farm averaged 5.6 tons in grain and 3,700 *won* in money.

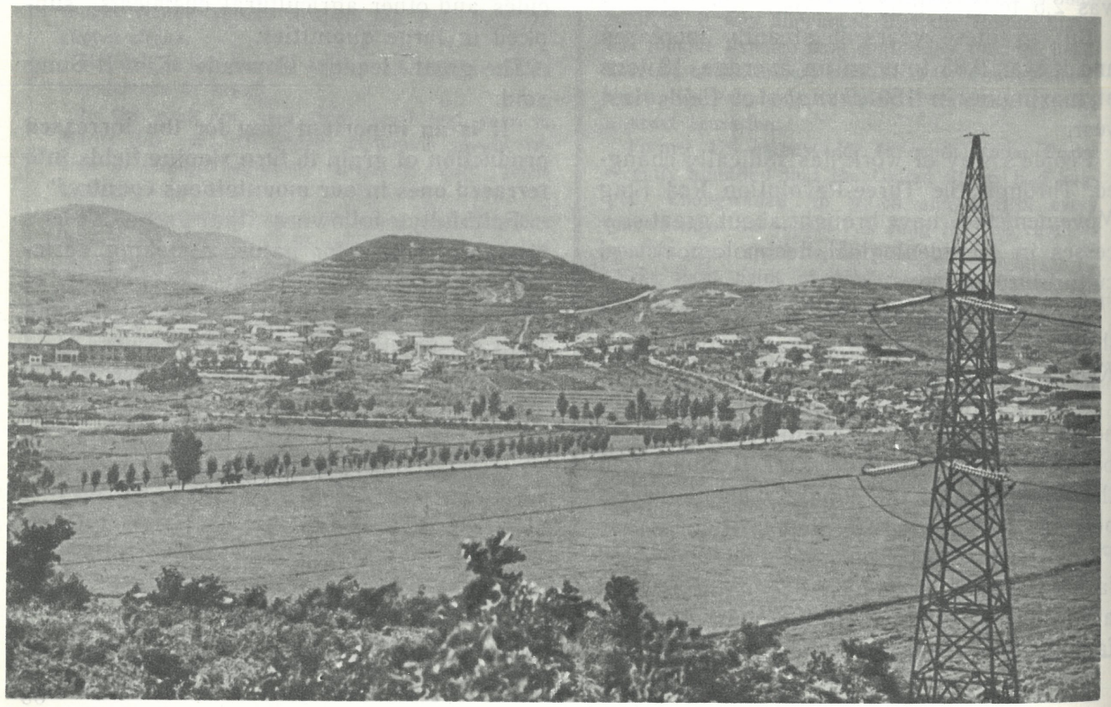
Li Sung Chan of the 3rd workteam earned 10-odd tons of grain and more than 8,000 *won* last year.

Now the Sogok Cooperative Farm has become one of the richest farms in our country.

The world has suffered a serious "agricultural crisis," "food crisis," because of the influence of the cold front in recent years. But our country has had bumper crops and increased its grain production every year, unaffected by bad weather.

We are now exporting a great deal of food grain to many countries.

This mountain village also reaps bumper crop every year and is good to live in



Growth of A Constructor

Choe Jun Gol, chief of building workshop No. 1 of the Sinuiju Industrial Construction Complex, is a recipient of Kim Il Sung Order, a Labour Hero and a deputy to the Provincial People's Assembly.

He is 60 years old now. He has a career of over 30 years as a constructor.

He has done much work for the prosperity and development of the country, but he never boasts of what he has done. Yet people know well how he has worked and works.

He is now making collective innovations with his men in the construction of a chemical factory.

He does not want fame but works honestly, always thinking only of how to repay the great leader's political trust and solicitude with high political consciousness and technique. So he is loved and respected by people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"What other fame do we Party members need than to be loved and respected by the people? Is there any greater fame for us revolutionaries than the recognition by the popular masses of our loyalty to the interests of the revolution and the people? Apart from this, there can be no individual fame for us."

Like all other construction sites, the chemical factory construction site is bubbling over every day with creative labour to complete the project ahead of schedule.

Every day Choe Jun Gol helps and energetically encourages his men in their work

Labour Hero Choe Jun Gol

on high where welding sparks fly with:

"You must remember that we are carrying out an honourable task to translate into reality the far-sighted plan of the great leader. These buildings are for the eternal prosperity of the country, so you must never fail to examine your welding full well...."

Going up and down tall buildings many a time every day, he finds out and solves knot-

ty technical matters on the spot and calculates what preparations they should make for the next day's work. So workers speak highly of him as a "doctor of architecture." His way of work also moves them to admiration. He is always in high spirits and full of energy.

When his workshop won the pennant for the second time in the inter-workshop socialist emulation he said to his men:

"We must secure both speed and quality in construction in the future too. By doing this we can say that we have done our bit as constructors, the master of the country...."

He has approached his work in such a way for over 30 years.

In the pre-liberation days, from the age of 15 he had done all kinds of tough, laborious work at mines and dam and road construction sites under the whip of Japanese overseers. Only after our country's liberation by the great leader he became a proud master, constructor, of the country.

Having fully experienced the sorrow of a ruined people, he readily undertook heavy and hard tasks as a young constructor after liberation.

Immediately after liberation, when the Sinuiju Paper Mill badly needed the repair of a digester for paper production, he went first into the digester, braving hot wind, and helped repair it ahead of the time set. During the Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors he, well aware of the preciousness of the fatherland, participated in the war as a sapper and distinguished himself.

In order to delay the advance of the People's Army, the fleeing enemy cut the bridge over the Han-gang River. He was ordered to rapidly repair it together with his comrades-in-arms. If they did it only at night they could not carry out their task on time.

The situation asked for restoring the bridge to traffic in the shortest possible time. Every minute counted. He proposed to repair it boldly even in the daytime and he took the lead. Incessant enemy bombing, shelling and machine-gunning made their task more and more difficult.

His eyes blazed with hatred for the enemy planes: "You devils want to swallow our country, but you can never do that. You must know that we are soldiers of the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander General Kim Il Sung...."

The river water whirled as if to gulp down our combatants and enemy planes ran wild in the air, but they went on and finally repaired the bridge on time.

During the severe war he repaired many damaged bridges to help our People's Army units cross rivers.

In the period of postwar rehabilitation and construction too he worked well as he fought heroically in wartime.

In the construction of the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Factory, he thought out a new assembling method of prefab parts which saved them much time and cost.

When he began to work out a way to easily lift and assemble structural parts on the building by using steel pipes and pulleys, some people said that they should wait for modern machines to reach them from above. He earnestly said: "In wartime did we fight in good conditions? We cannot turn only to the state when the country is in a difficult situation. We ourselves should find a way to profit the state and accelerate the construction!"

His words deeply moved workers.

He finally succeeded in finding a new method together with them, which doubled the construction speed. But he was not satisfied with this.

"In order to better clothe our people, the

Labour Hero Choe Jun Gol always shows example to his men

great leader gave on-the-spot guidance on a stormy day to create a raw material base of chemical fibre and instructed many times to build a chemical fibre factory, a reed-fibre producer, as soon as possible! I'll execute his instructions without fail."

With this thought, he racked his brains to accelerate the construction. He thought boldly and developed work in a big way. In the course he conceived a new roofing-assembling method and succeeded in introducing it in building. It raised work efficiency 4-5 times.

He greatly contributed to completing the factory on schedule and saving enormous funds and workers called him "shock brigade leader." This was an expression of their deep trust in and respect and love for him.

For his distinguished services in the construction of many factories he was awarded the title of Labour Hero, the highest honour for our citizens.

Afterwards, he continued to make innovations and faithfully carried out his revolutionary tasks. For this he was honoured with Kim Il Sung Order, the highest order in our country. He attended as a delegate the Fourth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Conference of the WPK and functions held in the capital to commemorate the 30th birthday of the WPK.

He is now participating in government as a deputy to the Provincial People's Assembly.

Today the Sinuiju Chemical Fibre Factory, the Chongsu Chemical Factory, the Sariwon Textile Mill and many other factories greatly pay well in the people's life. They make him feel more deeply the pride of being a constructor.

Greeting the 30th birthday of our Republic this year, he recollects the life he has lived under the deep solicitude and love of the great leader as well as the prosperity and development of our Republic, and pledges himself: "My fatherland is more precious than my life. I will work harder for its prosperity and development!"

Kim Dong Sik

Kangwon Province

30 YEARS UNDER THE BANNER OF THE REPUBLIC

Kangwon Province was bisected by the US imperialist occupation of south Korea after liberation. It is situated in the east of central Korea. Now the province in the north borders on South Hamgyong, South Pyongan and North Hwanghae Provinces and Kaesong City and faces Korea's East Sea on the east and the Military Demarcation Line on the south.

The Taebaeksan Range, the backbone of our country, runs south in the east of the province and the Masikryong and Ahobi-ryong Ranges stretch to the west.

Its capital is Wonsan, a beautiful modern port city and cultural recreation centre.

Hero-Province

This province has an undying history that the officers and men of the Korean People's Army and people heroically fought the US imperialist aggressors during the great Fatherland Liberation War (June 1950-July 1953).

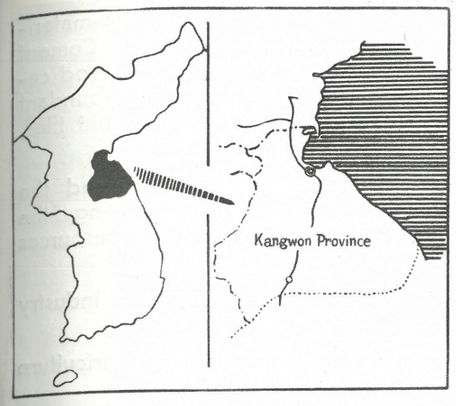
It was a forefront throughout the war.

In April 1951, when the country was undergoing severe trials the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung visited Ryongpo-ri, Pungsan sub-county, Munchon County of the province (today's Ryongpo-ri, Popdong County) through the raging war flames, prepared new operations to wipe out the US imperialist aggressors and commanded the army on the front in person.

After that a new turn took place on the front. Active mountain warfare and coast defence warfare were waged in the eastern sector of the front in the province, relying on such impregnable fortified tunnels as the war history of the world had never known.

Our People's Army men and officers displayed a mass heroism in many battles including battles on Height 1211, Height 351 and on Mt. Wolbi-san in order to faithfully carry out the order of the respected and

Women of Samilpo-ri who distinguished themselves in carrying ammunition to the front during the last Fatherland Liberation War



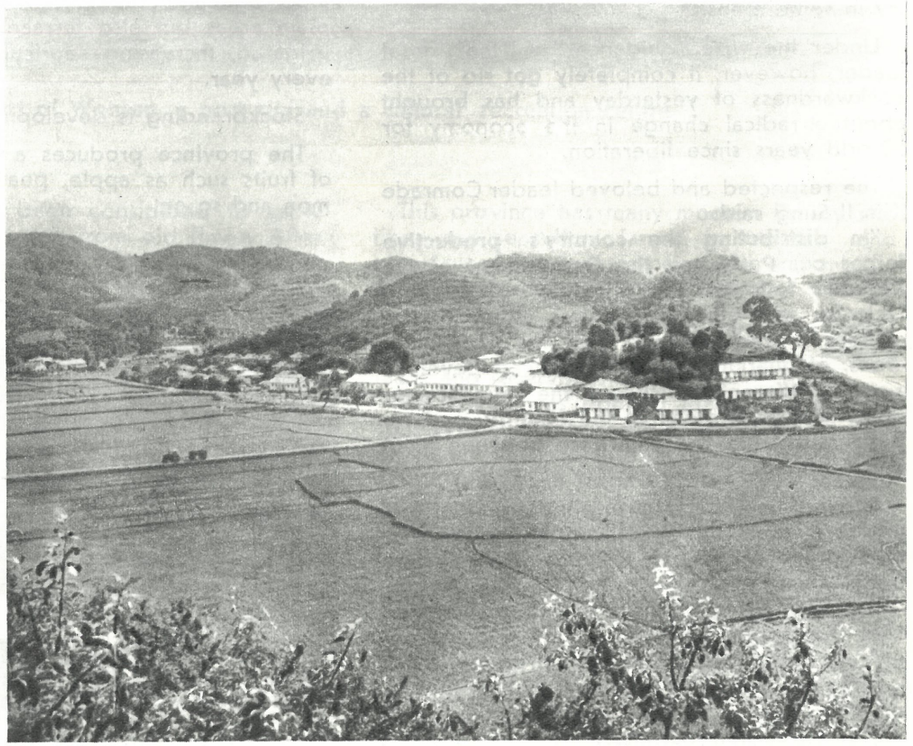
beloved leader, their Supreme Commander: **"Don't yield even an inch of land to the enemy!"**

The enemy attacked Height 1211, showering it with 30,000 to 40,000 shells and bombs daily and pulverizing rocks. But its hero-defenders displayed unexcelled heroism and defended it with honour. They killed or captured more than 29,000 men of the enemy in the battle which lasted over one month. Having suffered defeat after defeat, the enemy called Height 1211 "Heartbreak Ridge" because he was heartbroken whenever he looked at it and named the ravine below it "Punch Bowl" as no one emerged alive from it.

Our brave People's Army men also fought heroic battles, laying down their lives, on Ryo-do Island and Kalma Peninsula and did not allow even a single enemy to land on our soil.

The people in the province too fought heroically, sharing life and death with servicemen, for the victory in the war, ensuring wartime transportation, supporting the front and increasing the production of provisions. People, women in particular, in Namgang village, Soksa-ri, Ipo-ri and other areas near the front restored or repaired at night the roads and bridges destroyed by flood and the enemy bombing and participated in making ghats including the Onjongryong and Cholryong Passes. They took ammunition and food to the hard fighting combatants in the heights and

The Chonsam Cooperative Farm village today in Anbyon County



carried wounded soldiers to hospitals in the rear amid a hail of shells and bullets.

In the period of the temporary strategic retreat, people organized themselves into guerrilla detachments and wiped out enemies in large numbers at different places.

Kangwon Province is a proud and glorious land steeped in blood shed by the hero-soldiers of the People's Army and people at the front and in the rear during the great Fatherland Liberation War.

Shaking Off Backwardness of Yesterday

In the pre-liberation years under the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, Kangwon Province was very backward. Feudal agriculture held sway and there was colonial industry in some areas.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader, however, it completely got rid of the backwardness of yesterday and has brought about a radical change in the economy for 30-odd years since liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In distributing the country's productive forces our Party and the Government of the Republic followed the principle of bringing factories and other enterprises closer to the sources of raw materials and the consumer areas, of guaranteeing the balanced development of different branches of the national economy and all regions of the country, and rapidly narrowing the difference between town and country."

This province has a strong independent and modern nonferrous metallurgical industry including the Munpyong Refinery and has rare metal plants.

Its engineering industry has been created after liberation. Before liberation it could not even produce farm implements properly. But it is now turning out 60-ton heavy-duty waggons, oil cars, buses, tractors, vessels, motors and various precision machines.

It is also one of our major building-materials production bases. The Chonnaeri Cement Factory produces large quantities of good cement, using raw materials and fuel abundant around it. The province also puts out tiles, sanitary ceramics and bricks.

After liberation it rapidly developed the mining industry by actively conducting the geological survey of underground resources with rich deposits.

It boasts of many modern local industry factories using its own raw materials.

It witnessed great progress in agriculture too.

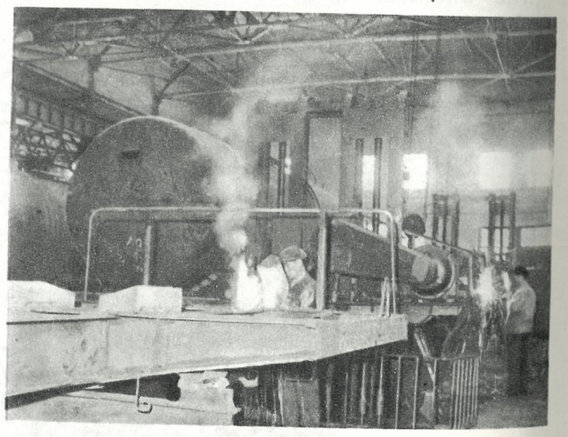
After liberation it energetically carried out irrigation work and grand nature-remaking projects. As a result, paddy fields markedly increased in the province including the Anbyon, Tongchon and Cholwon Plains and the Pyonggang Plateau. The Anbyon Plain is one of major grain producers on the east coast of Korea.

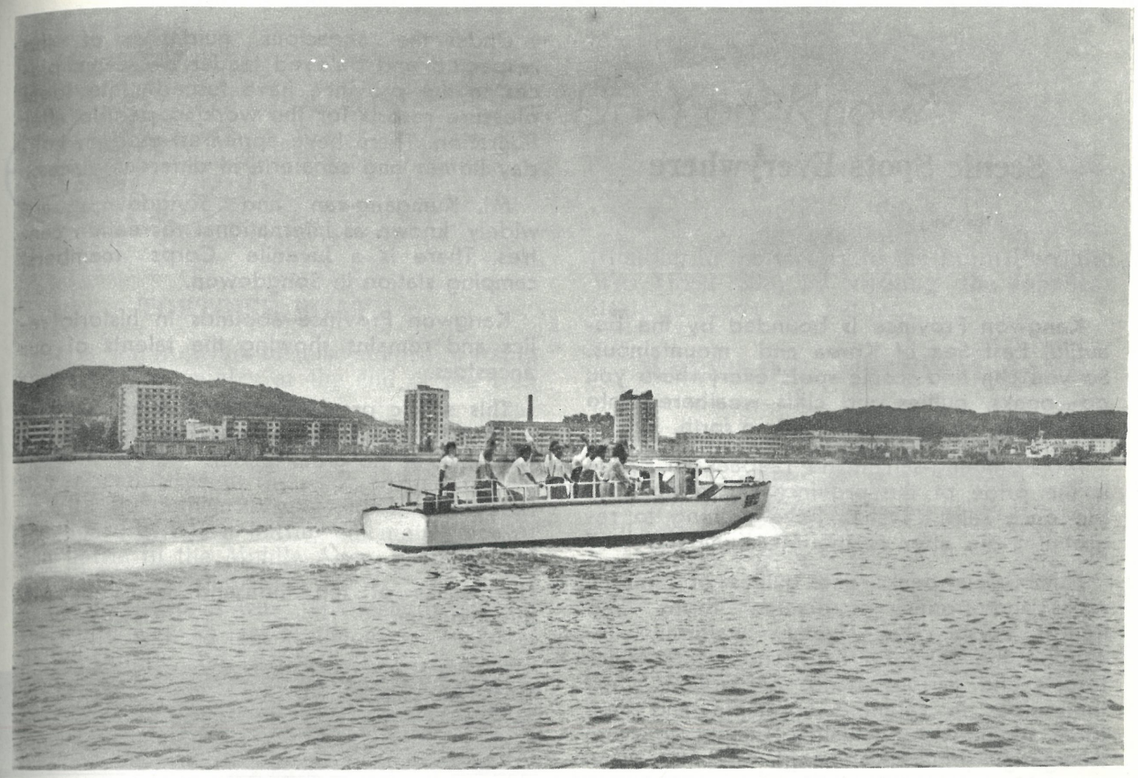
Peasants do farming easily and joyfully with the help of tractors and fertilizers and other agricultural chemicals. Not only fields in plain areas but also terraced fields are fully irrigated, increasing agricultural production every year.

Stockbreeding is developing as well.

The province produces a great abundance of fruits such as apple, pear, peach, persimmon and so on.

More tank cars are produced





Part of Wonsan, a port city and a cultural recreation centre

Persimmon had been considered to grow only in southern Korea from old times. After liberation, however, according to the great plan of the fatherly leader to make our people eat more sweet fruits, persimmon orchards have been created in many places including the Chonsam village, Anbyon County.

The dense bamboo forests which could be seen only in southern Korea before liberation have appeared in different places according to the far-reaching plan of the great leader to make our country more beautiful.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The fishing industry is very important in the development of the economy in Kangwon Province."

The sea off the province with its coastline some 130 kilometres long is very rich in marine resources—more than 600 kinds of fishes, seaweeds and shellfishes in all.

This province has many modern fishery stations and seaculture farms in Wonsan and other places and numerous small and middle fishing grounds.

Many kinds of fishes are raised in Lakes Sijung-ho and Tongjong-ho and other natural lakes and reservoirs.

Bus traffic was opened long ago in the countryside and buses run even to remote mountain villages including Hoebok Village at the foot of a ridge called "small village" 32 kilometres away from Chonnae town. Bus service is rendered to six school children every day.

The province has hundreds of schools at all levels including ten-odd colleges such as agricultural college, economy institute, fisheries college, medical college, normal college and so on. It had only two hospitals before liberation. But now every farm village, to say nothing of county, has a hospital.

Scenic Spots Everywhere

Kangwon Province is bounded by the beautiful East Sea of Korea and mountainous. So you can find scenic spots everywhere you go—peaks, gullies and cliffs weathered into fantastic forms, waterfalls and so forth.

Mt. Kumgang-san in the Taebaeksan Range is the pride of the province. A foreign noble once said: "I shall have nothing to regret if I die after seeing Mt. Kumgang-san."

Numberless peaks and gullies of fantastic rocks and stones of diverse forms and figures, crystal-clear water, waterfalls including the Kuryong Falls and ponds, thick forests and various kinds of plants find themselves in splendid ensemble and lend ideal mountain and valley beauty to Nae-Kumgang (Inner Kumgang) and Oe-Kumgang (Outer Kumgang) of Mt. Kumgang-san. Hae-Kumgang (Sea Kumgang), together with the East Sea, presents a superb beauty. Lake Samil-po in Oe-Kumgang and Chongsok-jong in Hae-Kumgang are noted scenic spots of our country.

Songdowon in Wonsan, the provincial capital city, is also a famous seaside scenic spot. There the sea water is placid and clear as islands and islets block waves from the East Sea. Covered with sand, pine trees, wild roses and other flowers, it is picturesque.

Sambang-hyop Valley in Sepo County is also lovely. It is a narrow and long valley between two stretches of mountains more than 1,000 metres high.

Many falls including the Sambang and Koum Falls, along with diverse plants, lend a perfect beauty to it. Sambang mineral water is also famous.

The province also boasts of many scenic spots including the Sijung-ho Lake side in Tongchon County and the valley in Kosan County where there is the Sokwangsa Temple.

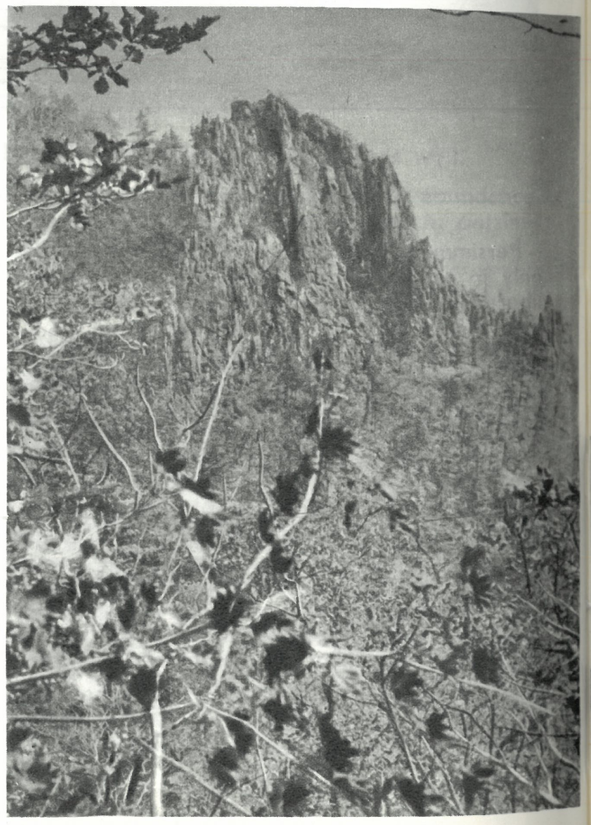
Under the sagacious guidance of the respected and beloved leader all scenic places in the province have turned into ideal pleasure resorts for the working people after liberation. There have appeared modern holiday homes and sanatoria in different places.

Mt. Kumgang-san and Songdowon are widely known as international recreation centres. There is a Juvenile Corps members' camping station in Songdowon.

Kangwon Province abounds in historic relics and remains showing the talents of our ancestors.

This scenic province is prospering daily as a paradise for the people under the brilliant guidance of the great leader.

The peaks of ten thousand forms in Mt. Kumgang-san



Do You Know?

TORTOISE BOAT

It is an ironclad tortoise-shaped warship made in our country at the end of the 16th century.

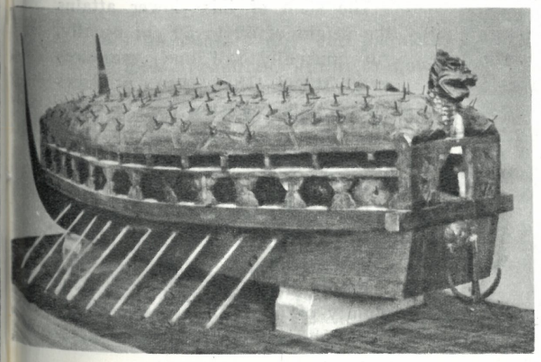
Attempt to make an ironclad tortoise boat was first made in the early 15th century and it was completed in the early 1590s.

With the appearance of the tortoise boat the board-by-board battle, the main form of sea battle in the Middle Ages, gave way to the mobile gun battle.

The tortise boat was 113 feet in length. Its width was 12 feet at the prow, 14.5 feet at the middle and 10.6 feet at the stern. Its roof was covered with thick iron plate to protect the crew. So it looked like carapace. It was studded all over with big sharp iron nails to prevent the enemy from getting on it. The bow of some boats was made like dragon head and the dragon mouth emitted sulfurous smoke for smoke screen or stink stuff.

The tortoise boat was armed with guns. It had as many as 72 portholes: 44 on both sides, 24 on the deck, and 4 on the bow. It had ten oars on each side and was very fast. It had 26 rooms: an arsenal and separate cabins for the crew, commanding officers and the captain, etc.

Such fine tortoise boats made a great contribution to the victory in the Imjin Patriotic War (1592-1598) by crushing the Japanese fleets in many sea battles.



WRESTLING—NATIONAL GAME

Wrestling is one of national games most popular among our male folks from old times.

Wrestling was a strength contest played by two men on a lawn at the edge of field or on the riverside sands during a short work break. The contest was won by grappling with and giving a fall to the opponent.

What is important in wrestling is strength. But it is allowed to use various tricks to give the rival a fall.

There are individual and team matches in wrestling according to players' weight. It is played on the sand or a thick cushion ten meters in diameter. The matches are won by defeating rivals in three of five games or two of three games. Time is five minutes for each game and interval is 3 minutes.

There is also tournament. There is no time limit and only one game is played in this match. Players who defeat two or three opponents meet other winners of eliminations to decide the match.

According to the teachings of the great leader on widely spreading national games, national games including wrestling are widely conducted in our country.

News

Miracle Doers

Our working people are making a grand march towards the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan, working new miracles and innovations every day in production and construction.

Many innovators set themselves high goals and have already carried out their annual plans, and are striving to fulfil their assignments for the first two or three years of the new long-term plan within this year, ahead of schedule.

Such struggle goes on at the Sinuiju Textile Mill, a big textile industry centre in the western region. Pyon Jong Suk, a spinner at spinning shop No. 1 of the mill, fulfilled her yearly plan on February 15, increasing the number of spindles in her care through a multi-machine tending movement, looking well after machines and introducing a new thread-connecting method.

Not resting on her laurels, she continued to make innovations and wrought a miracle of carrying out her assignments for five years on May 12.

She is now making a steady leap forward to fulfil her Second Seven-Year Plan assignments within this year.

Iris Setosa Community in Pujonryong

Pujonryong lies at the southern end of the Kaema plateau in the north of our country and is 1,400 metres above the sea.

In June and July it turns into a vast sea of charming deep purple flowers.

It, in pleasing ensemble with the majestic Mt. Chail-bong far in the distance and the sea-like Pujon-ho lake below, is perfectly a picture.

This sea of flowers is the iris setosa community protected as a natural monument.

It is because of the flowers that the area around the Pujon-ho lake has been known as a scenic spot from ancient times.

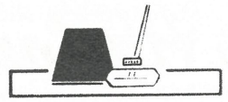
Iris setosa is a perennial belonging to the iris genus. Flower buds of the irises are generally shaped like a writing brush. The long and sword-shaped basal leaves of iris setosa look just like ribs of a fan, hence the name of Puchaebutggot (fan-shaped writing-brush flower) in Korean.

The stem of this flower attains the height of 50 to 60 cm usually. An unusually tall one measures over 70 cm. The stem produces many stalks bearing flowers. A stalk usually bears two or three purplish flowers. A flower is big, 7 or 8 cm across.

Its petals are slightly reddish deep purple and lovely and attractive.

Before liberation this feral community of iris setosa was used by the Japanese imperialist aggressors for military drill and plunder of forest resources. But it is now protected well, making the highland scenery more beautiful under the Juche-oriented nature conservation policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The flower is also widely raised by our people in city parks, recreation grounds and gardens as one of their favourite flowers.

Agronomists and Assistant Agronomists Account for 45 Per Cent of County Agricultural Working People



Recently more than 3,360 agricultural working people in Koksan County, North Hwanghae Province passed state examinations for qualifications of assistant agronomist and assistant veterinarian.

As a result, the number of agronomists and assistant agronomists in the county reached 45 per cent of its agricultural working people.

All leading personnel of sub-workteam chief or above and 77 per cent of members of the Oripo Cooperative Farm are agronomists or assistant agronomists and 400 or more members of the Sahyon Cooperative Farm recently obtained qualifications for assistant agronomist.

This is due to their untiring efforts to know the Juche farming methods and acquire more than one technique in correspondence course and technical study course.

All other agricultural working people of the county are now studying hard to become agronomists or assistant agronomists in the near future.

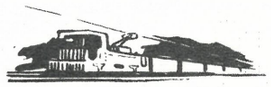
New Coal Mines Developed

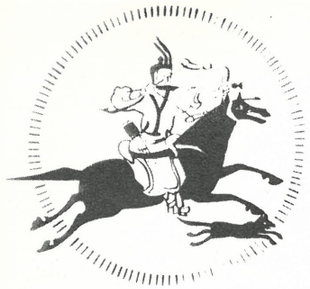
New coal mines are now developed in the northern section of our country.

Perspective prospecting has already been finished and detailed prospecting is now under way. Power supply lines are stretched and pits are constructed in Ilsin, Yangjong, Hakdong and other new coal mines.

Developers concentrated efforts on major coal mines and increased their speed 1.5 times this year as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The openers of the Ilsin mine developed their work in a big way and carried out tunneling and the construction of permanent galleries far ahead of schedule. Those of the Yangjong mine are preparing wide coal fields for the comprehensive mechanization of face operations.

The new coal mines will greatly contribute to the attainment of the coal production goal under the Second Seven-Year Plan.





Serial

Outline of Korean History (5)

2) Grandeur of Powerful State

MONUMENT DEDICATED TO KING KWANGGAETO—SYMBOL OF POWERFUL STATE

In Chian in Northeast China, the old capital of Koguryo, there stands a big stone monument, the symbol of a strong country, the country which had demonstrated its might in the East. It is the monument built in memory of King Kwanggaeto, a pride in the epigraphic history of the world.

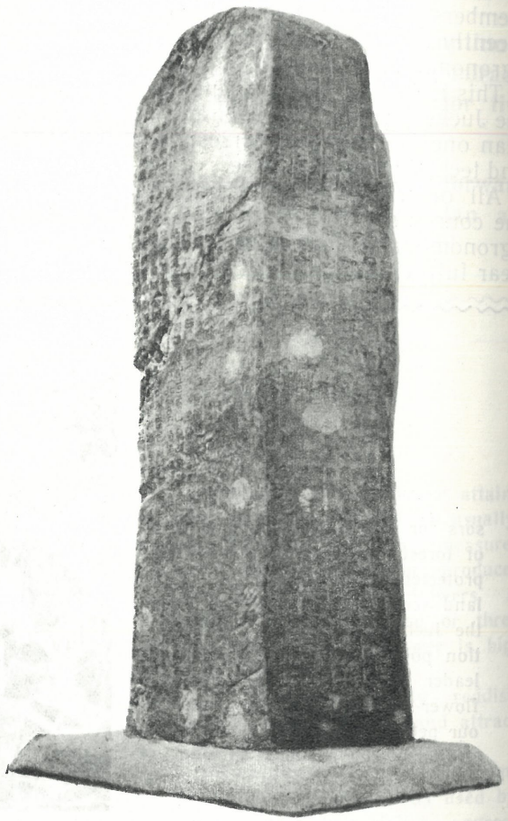
This monument was built in 414 when King Changsu was taking the reins of government. Built in a move to immortalize the great accomplishments of his father King Kwanggaeto, the 19th king of Koguryo, this monument has suffered much from the action of time. But even today it stands majestically as a witness to a powerful state.

It is 6.34 metres high. Seen on its four sides is a 1,800-lettered inscription showing Koguryo's royal family line and her national prestige.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"It was in the era of Koguryo that our nation was most powerful in the past history of our country."

At the time of King Kwanggaeto (391-412 A.D.) Koguryo fully displayed her national glory at home and abroad. In those days she defeated the neighbouring tribes and expanded her territory northwestward and occupied 68 castles and over 700 villages in the area north of the Han-gang River. In 400 some 50,000 horsemen mobilized on the request of Silla advanced as far as the basin of the Rakdong-gang River and annihilated the allied forces of Paekje and Kaya and Japanese troops. Indeed, in those days Koguryo held sway over the vast areas stretching from the Liaotung Plains in China to the whole of Korean peninsula; hence the oft-used name King Kwanggaeto meaning the vast territorial expansion. The monument is one of the oldest and biggest monuments in Asia, so that it is a valuable relic serving as a major source of knowledge about the socio-economic conditions of Koguryo, the relations of the three kingdoms and the relations between Korea and Japan, all of which are hardly to be found in the documentary records.



The burial monument to King Kwanggaeto

PYONGYANG, CAPITAL OF KOGURYO

Pyongyang, capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today, was the capital of Koguryo at a time more than 1,500 years distant from our own.

Koguryo which was founded with the middle reaches of the Amnok-gang River as her political centre expanded her territory as far as the areas along the Taedong-gang River. Beginning in the 4th century she set about constructing a town in order to transfer her capital to Pyongyang, an advantageous place in view of political, economic and geographical respects.

Before moving the capital from Chian to Pyongyang in 427 a castle and a royal palace were built which would serve as a political, economic and military base to achieve the unification of the Korean peninsula.

The transfer of capital nourished the shoots of further development of economy and culture, centred around the southern part of the country. It was an important factor that contributed to pushing forward a plan, conceived to unify the three kingdoms, and making her advanced culture swiftly penetrate into Paekje and Silla.

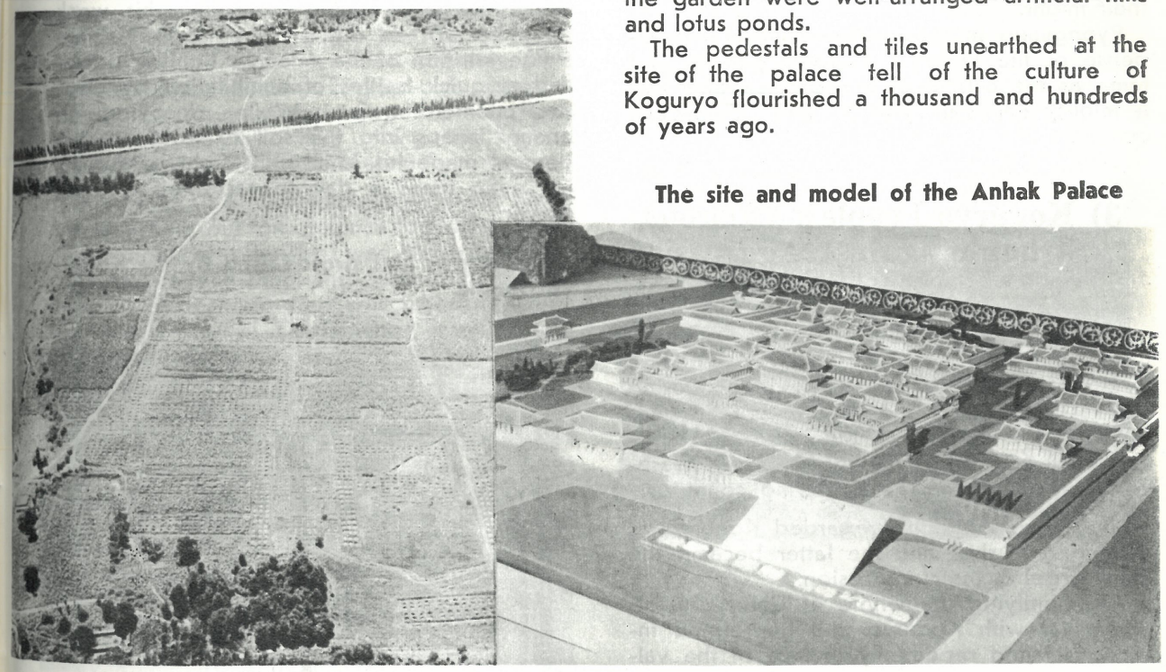
After the transfer of her capital, Koguryo advanced southward. In 475 she occupied Hansong (Kwangju at present), capital of Paekje, and seized the lower reaches of the Han-gang River. In the north she conquered Puyo in 494 completely annexing her territory. Her territory now covered the wide area from the Ussuri River in the north to the lower reaches of the Han-gang River and Samchok of Kangwon Province in the south.

The remains found in the Pyongyang Castle are a striking testimonial to the high prestige of Koguryo known as a strong country in the East.

Originally, the Pyongyang Castle was situated in the Chongamdong area centring around the southern foot of Mt. Taesong-san.

The site of the Anhak Palace, the then royal palace, sill remains at the southern foot of Mt. Taesong-san. The palace was surrounded by square castle walls each side of which is 622 metres long. And it had big castle gates on all sides. The royal palace had an area of some 200,000 square metres and magnificent buildings stood in line. Among them were large buildings (80 m × 30 m). The buildings were connected with each other by the roofed passages. Here and there in the garden were well-arranged artificial hills and lotus ponds.

The pedestals and tiles unearthed at the site of the palace tell of the culture of Koguryo flourished a thousand and hundreds of years ago.



The site and model of the Anhak Palace

Over 30 years beginning from 552 a walled town with a circumference of 15 km was built in the Chung and Oesong districts in Pyongyang today. In 586 the royal palace was transferred there and Changansong was the name of her capital at that time. In the walled town magnificent buildings were erected and streets laid out in an orderly manner. There were military fortifications. The town was crisscrossed with streets 13 or 5 metres wide, presenting a picture of the chessboard. Remains of these streets speak of the then flourishing capital.

On Mt. Taesong-san to the rear of the Anhak Palace there was a 7 km-long fortified wall which was built for the capital defence. In addition to twenty castle gates keeps were built at important points, so that the garrison commander could direct the operations of the defence to beat off the enemy troops. Within the castle there were commanding posts, barracks, armories, warehouses for bringing in supplies, more than 150 ponds and wells. The castle was used to provide against the enemy invasion. When informed of the enemy invasion, soldiers and people in the capital quickly assembled in this fortification for defence. It was at this castle that the people of Koguryo warded off Tang invasions and thus demonstrated their might.

Pyongyang in those days built at the expense of the talented Koguryo people won fame as the capital of a strong country with a mighty national power and developed culture.

3) Koguryo People's Valorous Struggle against Aggression

The continent of China which had suffered turmoil since the late 3rd century was unified by Sui at the close of the 6th century. During the first decade of the 7th century Sui was replaced by Tang. Both Sui and Tang were the powerful feudal kingdoms. They ceaselessly invaded many neighbouring countries.

These two kingdoms regarded Koguryo as a dangerous rival and the latter became the main target of their aggression.

After unifying the whole of China, Sui started war with Koguryo. But her armed incursions failed repeatedly in face of the valorous struggle of the Koguryo people.

In 612 Sui reopened war, this time with a force of 3 million troops composed of 1,138,000-strong combat units and other logistic units. The scale was a rare one in war history at that time.

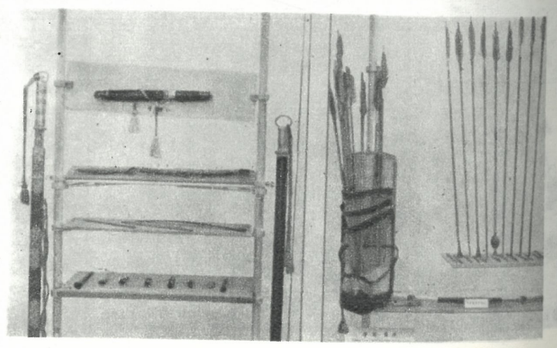
Confronted with this situation patriotism-inspired, illustrious general Ulji Mundok, the then army commander of Koguryo, mapped out an operational plan, aimed at stubborn defence of the Liaotung Castle and other strongholds in the northwestern border on the Liao River line. This plan could stave off the enemy troops' advance.

Particularly noteworthy among the battles to defend the Liao River line was the one on the Liaotung Castle. The enemy troops' furious attacks lasted for scores of days but ended in failure each time, encountered with the valorous counteroffensive on the part of the Koguryo troops. The same was true of battles on other castles.

Scared by this, the Sui troops tried to break through the Liao River line by part of their forces.

The general quickly saw through this tactics and went to the enemy's camp, pretending to negotiate. He noticed that the enemy troops were experiencing a shortage of provisions and they were in low spirits from an exhausting war. Seeing through this weak point he worked out a clever tactics, aimed at the attrition of the enemy's fighting power and at quick battles of annihilation by decisive counteroffensive. While decoying the enemy troops into the soil of Koguryo, the general made his small units fight battles six to seven times a day to sap their fighting power.

Bows, arrows and swords used by the Koguryo people



The aggressors were decoyed by the Koguryo army. They were so tired and weakened that they could not continue with their offensive campaign any longer. Ulji Mundok sent the following poem to the Sui army commander, playing a joke on him:

Your clever tactics pierces the heaven,
And your protean strategy moves the earth.
Since you have won the day, gaining fame and name,
We advise you to return home.

Having received this insulting poem, the enemy commander grew furious. But the Koguryo army's impregnable defence compelled him to retreat. The Koguryo troops immediately started a pursuit battle without giving the enemy a breathing time. Meanwhile, a large unit which had been lying in ambush on the Salsu River line, attacked the enemy troops, drove them into the water when they were crossing the river. Out of 300,000 only 2,700 men could manage to flee. This battle on the Salsu River line is recorded in Korean history as Great Victory on the Salsu River.

In 618 the rulers of Tang who had taken power after the ruin of the Sui dynasty also attempted to swallow up Koguryo. Some coward officials of Koguryo tried to surrender in face of the ever-intensified pressure from Tang. Yongae Somun, 28-year-old general, carried out a coup and disposed of more than 100 officials, thus taking the highest government post called "Makriji."

Now that all power was placed in his hand, he launched out on defence building. Then, the weight of offensive was thrown against Silla to prevent Tang and Silla from forming alliance. A resolute step was taken to imprison the envoy of Tang who interfered in internal affairs.

In 645 the second emperor of Tang started invasion against Koguryo, personally leading hundreds of thousands of troops. Tang troops occupied the Liaotung Castle. They followed this up by advancing to the Anshih Castle. Yongae Somun lost no time to dispatch reinforcements 150,000 strong there. But the rash act of their commander made them an easy prey to the enemy's trick and this doomed them to defeat.

Even under the difficult conditions devoid of all outside assistance, the Yang Man Chun-led defenders of the Anshih Castle fought heroically, repulsing the enemy's repeated attacks on six or seven occasions a day. At night they launched surprise attacks on aggressor troops, throwing them into confusion. The Koguryo troops occupied mounds built for attack on the castle and routed the oncoming enemy troops. When the Tang emperor lost one eye in battle, hit by an arrow sent by a Koguryo soldier, he hurriedly assembled the remnants of his defeated troops and ran away.

Soon after having this bitter taste the Tang emperor died of sickness, obviously caused by mental agony over his crushing defeat. No attempt for war on Koguryo again—leaving these words behind him he was laid in his coffin. This is the episode about the aggressor's ignominious defeat.

Repeated signal victories over Sui and Tang's large-scale invasions were a demonstration of the might of Koguryo, taught the aggressors a bitter lesson and greatly raised the country's prestige externally.

The Koguryo people were good at horse-riding and arrow-shooting

Mt. Changsu-san

Our country abounds in scenic and natural wonders.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery. Everywhere we can see hills and mountains and clear rivers, presenting a picturesque view."

Mt. Changsu-san (747 metres above the sea) in South Hwanghae Province, a plain and granary, is one of many beautiful mountains in our country.

It is the second highest mountain in the Myorak Range forming the southern border of the Namuri Plain in Chaeryong, and it looks like a flower in blossom.

It is not so high, yet it appears to be high and magnificent as it soars above flat fields.

Fantastic rocks of myriad shapes and peaks produced by the movement of lithosphere in remote antiquity and weathering lend sculptural beauty. In this respect it is similar to Mt. Kumgang-san, a noted mountain of Korea, so it is also called "Mt. Kumgang in Hwanghae Province" from old times.

Our ancestors, therefore, said: "We should call Mt. Kumgang-san the king of mountain beauty shining like the sun in the eastern mountain area and Mt. Changsu-san the queen of valley beauty glittering like a comet in the western plain area."

At first it had been called Mt. Chiak-san (Pheasant Mountain) because it is a colony of pheasants. Later, it was renamed Mt. Changsu-san (Long Life Mountain) because it made many people live long in good health.

The highest peak of the mountain is the Pyojok-bong Peak.

From it you can see high and low peaks and valleys as clearly as you read your palm and command a picturesque prospect around, the vast Namuri Plain, the silently flowing Chaeryong-gang River, Nampo and Songrim far on the horizon to the northwest, and Haeju and Ryongdang to the southwest....

There are famous Apchongil-bawi Rock (1,000-fathom Front Rock) and Tuichongil-bawi Rock (1,000-fathom Back Rock), both of which form sharp-cut cliffs presenting a spectacular sight. Two other razor-sharp giant rocks standing side by side are also the pride of the mountain. They look like two stone gates and they are called Kwanbongsokmun and Chaejinamsokmun.

The mountain also boasts of many valleys through which crystal-clear streams flow down. The Sibigyegok Valley extends to over 4 kilometres and is 50-150 metres wide and has 12 bends. On both sides chains of rocky cliffs stretch away as precipitously as walls and every bend boasts of its own beauty.

The mountain abounds in waterfalls such as Suyang, Sesim, Yaksu, etc.

There are many caves in the mountain. The largest of all are the Kumun-gul and Kwanum-gul Caves.

The latter pierces the bottom of a vertical giant rock called Chilsongdae and mineral water wells up from it. If you drink it you feel as if you were in a fairyland.

Clear valley stream water gathers and forms a lake at the southeast foot of the mountain. The lake is as placid as a mirror and is dotted with queer rocks. It swarms with various kinds of fishes including crucian and is always alive with anglers.

Mt. Changsu-san also boasts of old buildings and the ruins of a wall which show the remarkable architecture of our ancestors, including the Hyonam-sa Hermitage on the top of a steep cliff that looks like a dovecote.

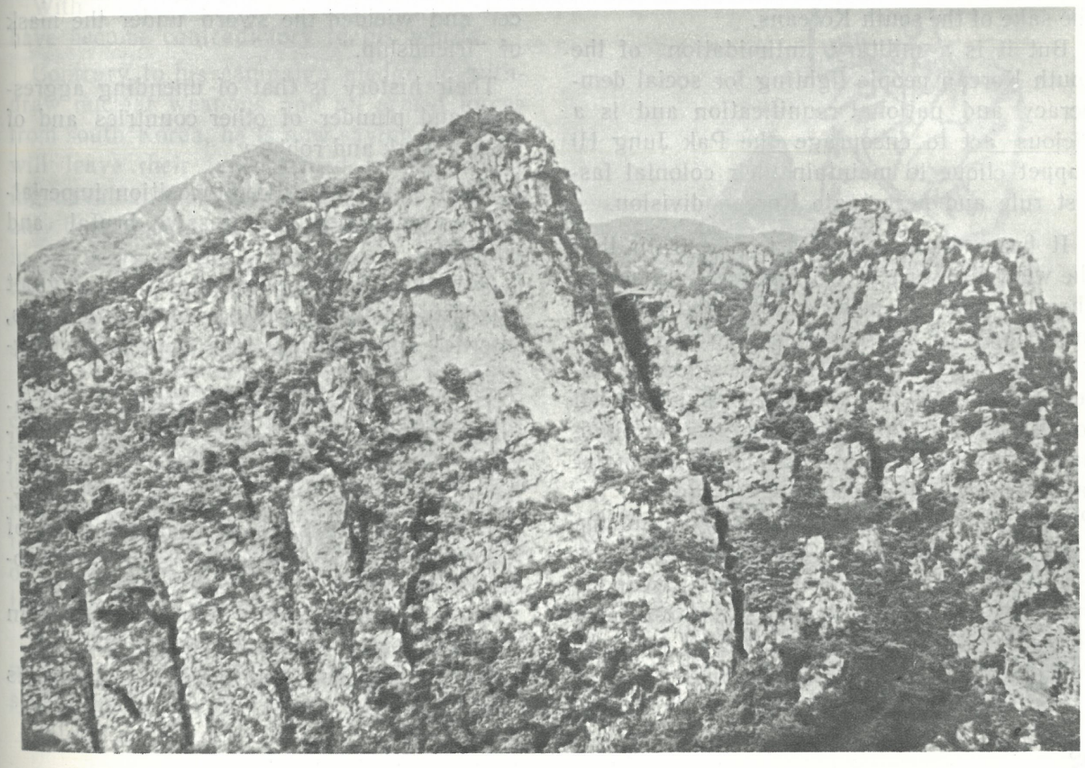
Squirrels play merrily on cliffs and moss-grown rocks. Many animals such as roe deer, raccoon dog, wild boar, badger and fox live and great tit mouse, meadow bunting, cuckoo, owl, oriole and other birds sing on trees. Famous pheasants of the mountain have increased considerably in their number. It is covered with various trees including queer-shaped pine and oak trees.

At the foot of the mountain, hundreds of *chongbo* of orchards appeared under the wise guidance and deep concern of the fatherly leader after liberation. The vast fertile cooperative fields are all linked with well-arranged irrigation canals and cosy modern dwellings stand in rows at the foot of the hills.

Mt. Changsu-san changes its scenery according to the season; it is ablaze with azaleas in spring, resounds with waterfalls in summer, is aflame with maple in autumn and covered with snow in winter.

It is getting more and more beautiful along with the modern socialist farm villages prospering in the era of the Workers' Party.

Part of Mt. Changsu-san, a beautiful mountain called the "queen of valley beauty"



US Imperialism, Main Force of Aggression and War

As is widely known to the world, the US imperialists staged an extremely provocative and adventurous "south Korea-US joint military exercise" named "Team Spirit 78" in south Korea this March, going against the trend of the times and challenging the desire of our people and the world's people.

They are describing this dangerous play with fire as something for "defence" and for the sake of the south Koreans.

But it is a military intimidation of the south Korean people fighting for social democracy and national reunification and is a vicious act to encourage the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique to maintain their colonial fascist rule and perpetuate Korean division.

It bears living witness to the truth that the wolfish nature of US imperialism has not changed and can never change and it is the main force of aggression and war.

In the war game, the biggest since the Korean armistice, they mobilized huge armed forces over 100,000 strong—their ground, naval, air forces and marines in the US mainland, Hawaii, Japan proper, Okinawa, the Philippines and other Pacific areas and the main force of the south Korean puppet army —plus many kinds of modern lethal weapons including nuclear rockets, nuclear offensive aircraft carrier, nuclear strategic bombers and other nuclear offensive means.

Staging the recent war game, brasshats of US imperialism clamoured about the continued occupation of south Korea by their aggressive troops and the "defence" of south Korea by armed forces. This makes its provocative nature clearer.

Now the US imperialists are vociferating about "peace" as never before. But it is well known that they have started wars of aggression under the cloak of "guardian of peace" and wielded the sword under the mask of "friendship."

Their history is that of unending aggression and plunder of other countries and of bloody work and robbery.

When it is in a difficult position imperialism becomes more aggressive, brutal and cunning.

Now the US imperialists see their way out of serious political and economic difficulties, internal and external, in a new war of aggression.

Their world strategy at present is to increase their military forces, strengthen their "tie-up with the allies," oppose the socialist forces and divide and destroy the new-emerging countries. It is an arrogant strategy of "strength" and an aggressive strategy to dominate the world.

Korea takes the most important place in their world and Asian strategies.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia."

Having sustained defeat after defeat in Asia, the US imperialists are trying to use south Korea as their military stronghold, to oppose the DPRK, restrain the revolutionary forces in Asia and maintain their colonial rule there.

In order to attain this aggressive end, they are scheming, above all, to continue their military occupation of south Korea, hold it as their colony and military base for ever, freeze the division of Korea and create "two Koreas."

Under the pretext of "troops pullout," they are following their line of division and war in Korea.

Before and after his office US President Carter stated repeatedly that he would withdraw their nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea in a short time.

With the lapse of time, however, his acts have become contradictory to his words.

Contrary to his campaign pledge to withdraw nuclear weapons and all armed forces from south Korea, he is now saying that they will leave their large armed forces including naval and air forces there and pull out only their ground force phase by phase within 4-5 years carefully and slowly, following the situation, and its main unit at the last stage. And they don't put into action even such a lukewarm "pullout plan."

They are now reinforcing their armed forces in south Korea to steadily increase their striking power on the one hand, and on the other, giving a huge sum of military aid and transferring a great deal of modern weapons to the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in the name of "compensatory measures," thus increasing the latter's war potentials.

The US is going to give several thousand million dollars of military aid and bring into south Korea lots of various missiles, fighter planes, naval vessels, tanks and other lethal means and military equipment within a few years to come.

Further, they keep large armed services in their military bases near Korea on the alert for Korean war as a "mobile striking force."

While talking about the "troops pullout," they are drawing the Japanese reactionaries into their new war scheme.

They are also scheming to strengthen the US-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance, use Japan as their launching, striking and supply bases for Korean aggression and throw the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" into the Korean front.

Now joint military exercises of the south Korean puppet army and the Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" are staged frequently in and around south Korea, and Japan proper and Okinawa were used as a base for the recent

"south Korea-US joint military exercise."

All this shows more clearly that their "troops pullout" is a variation of their policy of "strength" and a camouflage for their new war plot in Korea.

In order to conceal the truth, they are now lying that their war preparations are to provide against the "threat of southward invasion," maintain the "balance of strength" and "observe the commitments" to south Korean puppets.

The "threat of southward invasion" has not existed and does not exist and only the danger of northward invasion is growing in Korea.

The "balance of strength" mouthed by US imperialism is but an excuse to step up preparations for war of aggression and the "observance of commitments" means that they will not discontinue aggression and intervention in Korea but again commit such criminal act as the last Korean war.

Their new war preparations conducted under the pretext of "troops pullout" show that they are not interested in the preservation of peace but only seek war from the position of "strength."

The time has gone never to return when the US imperialists could intimidate others with "strength" and it is a gross mistake to think they can blackmail our people with "strength."

The US imperialists should learn a historic lesson from the severe punishment inflicted by the Korean people upon them and act thoughtfully.

"US, Get Out of South Korea!"

Recently the Anti-Imperialist Committee of Norway for Solidarity with the Third World issued a statement exposing and slating the "south Korea-US joint military exercise" and the "two Koreas" plot of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique.

In the statement it laid bare the essence of their "exercise" and plot and declared:

"We strongly flay the 'two Koreas' plot of the US imperialists and demand the immediate withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

"We support the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to reunify the country.

"Don't recognize the 'two Koreas' policy!

"US, get out of south Korea!

"Long live one Korea!"

Parliamentary Group of Finnish People's Democratic Federation Demands Withdrawal of US Troops from South Korea

The parliamentary group of the Finnish People's Democratic Federation sent a letter to US President Carter demanding the withdrawal of the US troops from south Korea.

In its letter the group pointed out that it has followed how US President executes his campaign pledge to pull their troops out of south Korea and stressed that the US troops' presence in south Korea causes tension in Korea and hinders the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

It demanded the early withdrawal of all US troops from south Korea.

"We're Neither Animals Nor Machines!"

Today the south Korean workers under the anti-popular rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are in so sad a plight that they cannot live on any more.

The puppet clique and the vicious employers deny the workers even their elementary democratic freedom and slave them 12 to 14 hours or 18 hours a day, paying the starvation wages which are less than one-third or one-sixth of their lowest living cost.

South Korea cannot offer jobs to all people and streets are flooded with the unemployed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean people demand freedom and the right to live, above all, the settlement of the urgent problem of living. Unless this fundamental problem is solved, their struggle will continue and grow stronger."

The south Korean workers are now courageously fighting for the right to existence and democratic freedom even under the cruel "Yushin" fascist dictatorship of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

On April 29, on the eve of May Day, the international day of the world's workers, over 700 employees of a company in Yongdungpo Ward, Seoul, downed tools in demand of a 40 per cent wage hike.

Upset by the mounting struggle of the workers, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are employing a double-faced tactics—brutal bayonet suppression and cunning appeasement and deception—to make the former meekly obey them. But the workers, learned from their life experience that struggle is the only way to their survival, are getting more and more stubborn in their struggle.

Proof of this is offered by what happened at a meeting held by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in Seoul on March 10 to "commemorate the day of the working people."

The south Korean working people, makers of history, had never had social respect. They held such a farcical meeting to stop the south Korean workers from marking the international day of the working class.

South Korean textile workers, pressed to such a puppet government-sponsored function, turned the meeting into a scene of struggle, crying: "Down with pro-government leaders of the trade unions!" and "Legalize

the labour movement!"

That evening, workers, intellectuals and religious men met at a place in Seoul and adopted a "1978 human right declaration of the workers."

In it the workers blamed the puppet clique for their harsh exploitation and solemnly declared: "You should not expect any more us only to work like a slave!" and "We're neither animals nor machines!" They also strongly demanded the repeal of the "law on special measures for national defence" violating their fundamental rights, the punishment of vicious employers slaving them and the expulsion of government-serving leaders of trade unions.

Besides, the workers are stoutly fighting to get higher wages and back wages for the improvement of their living conditions, have better working conditions and defend human rights.

Last April the longshoremen of the "Taehan Harbour Service Company, Ltd.," the "Pusan Harbour and Bay Service Company, Ltd." and the "Pusan Harbour Service Company, Ltd." fought resolutely against vicious employers harshly exploiting them, paying low wages accounting for less than one-third of the minimum living cost.

The workers of fibre and clothing mills in south Korean Kangwon Province demanded a 250 per cent pay hike to their employers, saying that they could not live on on their starvation wages.

The workers of various enterprises in Pohang, North Kyongsang Province, struggled in demand of wage raise and better working conditions.

The south Korean workers fight also to get back wages.

In January this year more than 400 workers of the Kangdong Colliery in south Korean Kangwon Province filed a protest with the puppet Labour Office and went on a stay-down strike in demand of the immediate payment of back wages of 148 million *won*. In April 70 bus drivers of the Ansong Passenger Traffic Company in Mangu-dong, Tongdaemun Ward, Seoul, waged a strong struggle to get unpaid wages.

Over 50 bus drivers and conductresses of the Sambu Traffic Company, Ltd. in Nam Ward, Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, carried on a two-day sit-in to get their back wages and retirement allowance.

Recently more than 50 workers fought in demand of the payment of their back wages on a railway construction site at Tujong-dong, Chonan, South Chungchong Province and workers of Sunchon in South Cholla Province went on a sit-down strike on their work site to get their outstanding wages of five million *won*.

The struggle of girl weavers at the Tongil Textile Company in Inchon in February is a typical one of the south Korean workers against the violation of the human rights by the puppet clique and the vicious employers backed by them.

In their appeal, they evinced their determination to fight with: "Though we are living a hard life, we are human beings, we cannot eat human feces. We will fight out to the better end. Justice wins. We firmly believe in this."

The workers of clothing factories on the Chonggye-chon Stream in Seoul cry out: "We cannot keep patience any more. We declare a war of resistance to win back our rights and survive. We will fight, ready to die, and continue our fight, not taking back even a step and even treading over our own bodies until we gain our genuine rights."

As long as the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the employers having their backing violate the elementary freedom and rights of the workers and harshly exploit them, their struggle will grow stronger.

Fascist Tyrant Sustaining His Life with Intelligence Politics

The traitor Pak Jung Hi with no political faith and footing is the arch enemy of the Korean nation and an alltime fascist tyrant who cannot maintain his puppet regime even a single day without "intelligence politics" and oppression in addition to lack of the backing of his imperialist masters.

In order to perpetuate the country's division and remain in "power" for long, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique turned the whole of south Korea into a bloody prison and watch, dog, arrest, torture, imprison and kill south Korean people demanding the right to live and democracy and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, regarding them as the objects of "intelligence politics" and oppression.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has said:

"With the rampant 'intelligence politics which violate human rights and the power politics which ignore public opinion,' south Korean society has virtually been reduced to 'a space without air, a land without moisture and a society without light,' to 'a debris where democracy has been eroded.'"

With blood-curdling "intelligence politics" and "terrorism" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique south Korea has become a "land bound in chains," a "grave of democracy"—a cancer on the earth; people are kept from speaking, seeing and hearing; and unrest and terror prevail throughout society. The headquarters of their brutal "intelligence politics" is the notorious puppet Central Intelligence Agency.

It squanders 300-400 million dollars every year and keeps over 400,000 "staff members" and informers, and stretches its tentacles everywhere—all institutions, bustling streets of big cities, villages and Buddhist temples

hidden deep among mountains, fishing villages, solitary islands and others.

It is omnipotent and is not bound by fascist evil laws. With such unlimited powers it watches, wiretaps, shadows and tortures even puppet "Ministers or Vice-Ministers" and "National Assemblymen" on the active list.

It has one agent for every 10-15 workers and for every 8 students.

In order to watch the movements of the people the puppet clique have established a five-family mutual "inspection system," a reproduction of the "five-family neighbourhood unit" set up by Japanese imperialism.

They direct the spearhead of their "intelligence politics" especially against students standing in the van of the anti-fascist struggle for democracy.

It is widely known that they formed their intelligence organization, the "Youth Thought Party" (YTP), in the campus during the March 24 and June 3 struggles of the south Korean students and people in 1964 against the "south Korea-Japan talks" in order to spy out their movements. They banded the "Students' Homeland Defence Corps," a fascist military organization, and appointed vicious elements as "professors in charge of guidance in subjects of special study" to watch the students' movements.

In an attempt to repress the mounting anti-"government" movement of the religious men they implanted their agents into churches and make them tape-record or write shorthand their sermons. They secretly follow the movements of politicians and democrats going against grain with them and keep them under house arrest to watch them.

Through their cobwebby intelligence networks they watch the movements of people of various strata and the anti-"government" forces and strengthen a strict censorship over postal matters and inspection by technical means.

A south Korean professor found a miniature bug planted in his reception room and tried to remove it. A CIA agent suddenly appeared and cried: "What are you going to do? The bug would rather help you to prove your guiltlessness, wouldn't it?" The professor was at a loss for an answer at his intimidation.

That is why the south Korean people say: "There are a policeman before, a secret agent behind, a TV watcher above and a bug beneath." That is to say, "on this land three dimensional operations against human rights are staged front and back, left and right, and above and below."

The intelligence politics of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique is a never-to-be-pardoned crime violating even the elementary human rights and a most vicious and shameless challenge to human conscience and liberty.

It is a last-ditch effort of those isolated internally and externally and only shows their weakness.

They are trying desperately to save their skin through the "intelligence politics" and "terrorism," but it will prove of no avail.

It is the unalterable law of history that the traitors to the nation are judged by the people and the fascist tyrants are punished by them.

The south Korean people desirous of democratic freedom and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will never tolerate the murderous "intelligence politics" and "terrorism" of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique but severely punish them.

LIBRETTO

The Flower Girl

Revolutionary Opera from the Immortal Classic THE FLOWER GIRL

ACT VI

SCENE 1

AT THE LANDLORD'S.

As the stage grows light, a sorceress is divining at the landlord's house. The landlord's wife is lying on her belly with a towel tied round her head, while the landlord and Baek Man are praying. The landlord puts bank-notes on the rolls of silk lying on a small table for fortune-telling.

Sorceress:
A demon has appeared. No medicine is of any use.
It comes from the south-east.
If the demon is not expelled,
Your family will perish and all your money will be lost.

The sorceress takes the rolls of silk and the money on the table and quickly leaves. Baek Man and the landlord follow her out. The landlord's wife again suffers hallucinations. Behind the screen in the room a vision appears in which the landlord's wife harasses Sun Hui. As she goes down into the yard uttering a piercing cry, in her vision she sees her husband beating Ggot Bun in the yard. As the frightened landlord's wife turns to the servants' quarters, she sees Ggot Bun's mother glaring at her with angry eyes from under the big tree. The landlord's wife rushes back into the room in consternation. But again behind the screen she sees herself beating Sun Hui. She falls down, shrieking: "Oh, a ghost!" Hearing her shriek, the landlord and Baek Man come out.

Landlord: Are you still haunted by ghosts? We've taken thorough measures to ward them off.
Landlord's wife: Oh, help!

The landlord's wife pulls a quilt over her head.

Landlord: How can you see a demon if you are a believer? Tut, tut.

Baek Man pastes paper charms here and there to scare off the demons. Sun Hui is heard calling: "Sister, sister!" and she herself appears upstage.

Baek Man: Sir, the sorceress said it was a demon from the south-east, didn't she?
Landlord: Yes. The south-east means...?
Baek Man: It may well mean....

Sun Hui has her moving reunion with her brother, now a Revolutionary Army man

Baek Man points towards Sun Hui.

Landlord: Hmm. That little minx must be possessed by her dead mother's ghost.... There's no doubt about it! Look here, Baek Man. Get rid of Sun Hui tonight.
Baek Man: What? Sun Hui?!

Landlord:
Nothing in this world is more precious than gold.
Money is the source of power.
Even more precious than life is gold.
How can I live without it!

Baek Man:
Your misfortune is also mine.
I know gold is as precious as life.
But if all the money you have is gone
On whom can I then rely!

Landlord (taking out money): **Look, here is some money.**

Baek Man receives a bundle of paper money and goes resolutely out through the gate. Old Hwang, who is sweeping the yard, looks at them suspiciously. The stage grows dark for a while. As it grows light, we see a snow-covered hill on the outskirts of the village. Sun Hui appears and waits for her sister.

Alto duet *pangchang*:
The unhappy girl is standing alone
Out on the windy hill in the cold.

Women's *pangchang*:
Sobbing and waiting for her sister
Who has gone far away to seek their brother.

Sun Hui:
Why, sister, don't you come back today?
I've waited long, why don't you come to me!
Can the sound of the wind so faraway
Be the voice of my sister calling to me!

Baek Man looks around and comes to Sun Hui's side.

Baek Man: Sun Hui, dear, they say your sister is down on the road.
Sun Hui: What?! You really mean my sister?
Baek Man: Certainly. You can meet her if you come along with me.
Sun Hui: Take me to my sister, please, uncle, won't you?
Baek Man: Of course I shall.

Baek Man looks around wavily and leads Sun Hui deep into the mountains. The stage darkens and the *pangchang* continues.

Woman's solo *pangchang*:
The blind girl is being led away,
The snow is falling, a cold wind blowing.

Women's *pangchang*:
The girl who waited for her beloved sister
Is taken away into the fearsome mountains.

SCENE 2

AT GGOT BUN'S HOME.

As the stage grows light, Ggot Bun's home is seen. The house is empty. The door has been ripped off and the paper flaps are all torn. Ggot Bun comes home.

Men's *pangchang*:
Seeking her brother, she went many miles
And now has returned from her very long journey.
Her footsteps wet with her tears and blood,
She comes to the sister for whom she is yearning.

As Ggot Bun peers into the empty home, Yong Ran's mother and villagers come in hurriedly.

Yong Ran's mother and village women:
Oh, dear, you're in such a terrible state!
How worried we've been while you were missing!

Ggot Bun:
After they took me away I escaped
And set off to visit my brother in prison.

Ggot Bun and women's *pangchang*:
I went many miles but found my brother was dead.
I almost took my life but returned instead.

Everybody is moved to tears.

Ggot Bun: Yong Ran's mother, where is my sister Sun Hui?

Yong Ran's mother:
Whether it rains or snows or a cold wind blows.
Up on the hill before dawn she goes.

The revolting villagers rain blows on the vicious enemies, revenging themselves on the latter

Yong Ran's mother and village women:
And weeps for you till the moon and starlight fade.
This evening, however, she has wandered away.

Men's *pangchang*:
Her heartrending cries
Stopped on the hilltop behind the landlord's house.

Old Hwang: I'm sure the landlord has played a trick.

Ggot Bun rushes up the hill and calls out Sun Hui's name in an anxious voice.

The stage darkens.

ACT VII

SCENE 1

IN FRONT OF A LOG CABIN. NIGHT.

As the stage grows light, a log cabin is seen in a dense forest. During the *pang-*

Ggot Bun and Chol Yong, who yearned for each other in tears, now reunite after long separation

chang Chol Yong appears and looks down at his native village with deep emotion.

Men's *pangchang*:
Six years ago Ggot Bun's brother was led away.
As a soldier of the Revolutionary Army he has returned.
He broke out of jail three years ago, and then
Joined the Revolutionary Army to regain our land.

Chol Yong:
There lies the home village I left in bitter tears.
I wonder how my mother and sisters are.
My village looks so humble, poor and drear,
Even the moon beams do not reach so far.

A comrade-in-arms of Chol Yong and the old man of the log cabin appear.

Chol Yong, his comrade and the old man of the log cabin:
We have marched with weapons of revolution through the night,
To put an end to this criminal way of life.

Sun Hui's cries are heard.

Old man of the log cabin: Listen. I think I hear someone calling.

The three men look around and exit. Presently the old man appears with Sun Hui in his arms. After helping Sun Hui sit down, Chol Yong and his friend massage her limbs and cover her shoulders with a jacket.

Men's *pangchang*:
Oh, what's the matter with you, poor creature!
Where do you live!

Azalea fairies dance, blessing brother and sisters sowing the seeds of revolution which shall flourish in this land

Women's *pangchang*:
In spring flowers bloom in her village and birds sing aloud.
And the flowering tree blossoms too in the yard of her house.

Chol Yong:
Why are you wandering here in the mountains!
How did you become blind!
Sun Hui:
The landlord blinded me when I was a little child,
Then, while my sister was away, left me here to die.

Men's *pangchang*:
O let me look at you, my poor girl.
Are you not Sun Hui, my sister!

Chol Yong: I'm your brother, Sun Hui.
Sun Hui: Brother, brother!

Chol Yong presses Sun Hui closely to his breast.

Sun Hui:
Is it true you're the brother
Whom I so anxiously await!
Your kind voice is familiar
Though I cannot see your face.

Sun Hui passes her hand over Chol Yong's face.

Men's *pangchang*:
Living in darkness,
What misery and despair you have known!

Chol Yong:
Six years have passed since then
But anger no less has grown.

Chol Yong, his comrade and the old man of the log cabin:
We'll get rid of the wicked landlord
And put an end to this criminal way of life.

The stage darkens and the *pangchang* continues.

Men's *pangchang*:

We'll get rid of the wicked landlord
And put an end to this criminal way of life.

SCENE 2

AT THE LANDLORD'S.

As the stage grows light, the landlord and policemen are seen having a drinking party.

Landlord:

Fortune smiles. All woes have passed.
My wealth increases every day.
Golden flowers bloom at home,
Bring fame, like wine, to fill my glass.

But it's a pity Ggot Bun ran away.

Baek Man talks to him from the yard.

Baek Man: I tried my best but could not find her. I am sure she's dead.

Just then there is a loud knock at the main gate.

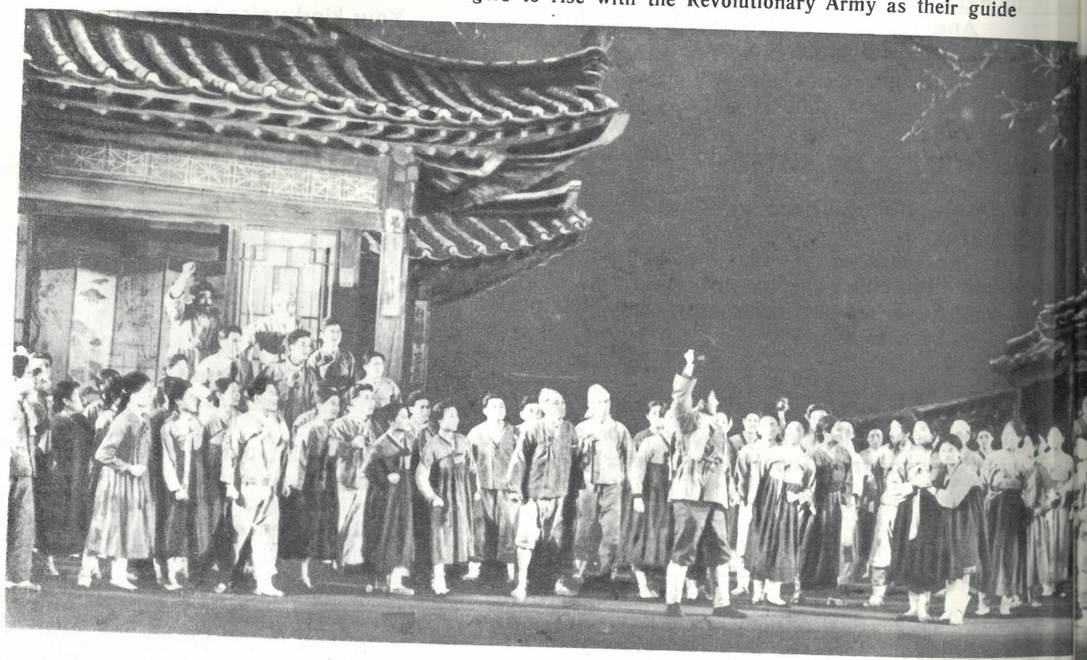
Landlord: Hey! It must be a guest.

As soon as Baek Man unbars it, the gate opens. Ggot Bun enters. Baek Man is at a loss what to do and then rushes in. The landlord and his wife come out to see and are dumbfounded. Ggot Bun approaches them slowly.

Ggot Bun: Give me back my Sun Hui.
Landlord: What on earth are you talking about?
Ggot Bun: What have you done with my sister?
Landlord: Are you out of your mind, you slut?

In a rage Ggot Bun throws the brazier and medicine pot at them. The landlord and his wife rush about in a panic. Baek Man strikes Ggot Bun with a stick. Ggot Bun falls to the ground. Baek Man drags Ggot Bun away towards the servants' quarters. The stage revolves to show the next scene. Baek Man throws Ggot Bun into the servants' quarters.

Chol Yong calls upon all the villagers to rise with the Revolutionary Army as their guide



Women's *pangchang*:

Like a flower stricken by the frost
The wretched girl upon the ground is hurled.
Who is there in all the world will save her!
Is there no way to rescue the poor girl!

The scene changes again to the landlord's room. The landlord and a police sergeant are playing checkers. Many torches are seen beyond the fence. Bearing torches, villagers rush towards the landlord's house. Frightened by the sight, Baek Man tells the landlord about it. The landlord, his wife and the policemen quake with fear. The masses who have risen take revenge on their enemies, and give them their due.

Mixed grand *pangchang*:

The people's wrath has now erupted.
The downtrodden and the oppressed have risen.

Like angry waves the people have revolted
In order to destroy this wicked world.

Like angry waves the people have revolted
In order to destroy this wicked world.

First Woman: Neighbours, here is Ggot Bun.

Old Hwang and village women enter, supporting Ggot Bun.

Old Hwang: Ggot Bun, your brother has returned.
Ggot Bun: What did you say?
Old Hwang: Chol Yong is back, safe and sound.
Ggot Bun: No, he died in prison.

Women villagers enter with Sun Hui.

Sun Hui: Sister, sister!
Ggot Bun: Sun Hui!

Ggot Bun and Sun Hui embrace.

Men's *pangchang*:

Ah...

Chol Yong and his comrade-in-arms enter.

Chol Yong: Ggot Bun!
Ggot Bun: Brother!

Ggot Bun throws herself into Chol Yong's arms and sobs.

Villagers:

The brother and sister who loved each other so
Despite long years of tearful separation,
Who night and day yearned for each other so,
Now reunite after great tribulation.

Ggot Bun:

The brighter shone the moon beams, the keener was my wish to see you.
The falling snow, it also made me pine for you.

Ggot Bun, Chol Yong and Sun Hui:

In far-off alien lands we had to roam
But could not even once forget our home.

Villagers:

If their beloved mother were alive,
In this rejoicing she would join today.

Chol Yong appeals to the villagers.

Chol Yong:

So many tears of blood we shed!
Downtrodden folk, arise!
It's only we can save ourselves.
Rise, everybody, with the Revolutionary Army as our guide!

All in chorus:

Let's all step out,
Step out now, with the Revolutionary Army as our guide!

Chol Yong:

Let us destroy this world of crime
And build a people's world new and sublime.

Chol Yong and his comrade-in-arms:

So blossom decks our vast and splendid land,
On the road of revolution let's all advance!

All in chorus:

Advance!
On the road of revolution let's advance!

The stage darkens.

FINALE

As the stage grows light, we see a sea of flowers. Azalea fairies begin dancing. Ggot Bun enters with her flower-basket.

Chol Yong and Sun Hui appear on the hill which is covered with flowers.

Mixed *pangchang*:

Now the red flowers of revolution are coming into bloom.

Women's *pangchang*:

Not snow nor frost nor icy wind
Shall ever stop them blooming in the spring.

Mixed *pangchang*:

See the red flowers of revolution
Blooming in the sun's warm rays!

Ggot Bun:

Lovely flowers are blooming in the villages and streets,
Lovely flowers are blooming in our hearts.

Ggot Bun, Chol Yong and Sun Hui:

Today we sow the seeds, and splendid flowers
Shall flourish in this golden garden of ours.

Old Hwang, Yong Ran's mother, the old man of the log cabin and villagers hurry in to see off Ggot Bun, her brother and sister. The red sun is rising.

All in chorus:

See the red flowers of revolution
Blooming in the sun's warm rays!
Today we sow the seeds and splendid flowers
Shall flourish in this golden garden of ours.

The brother and his sisters step forward towards the sun.

Curtain.

(The End)

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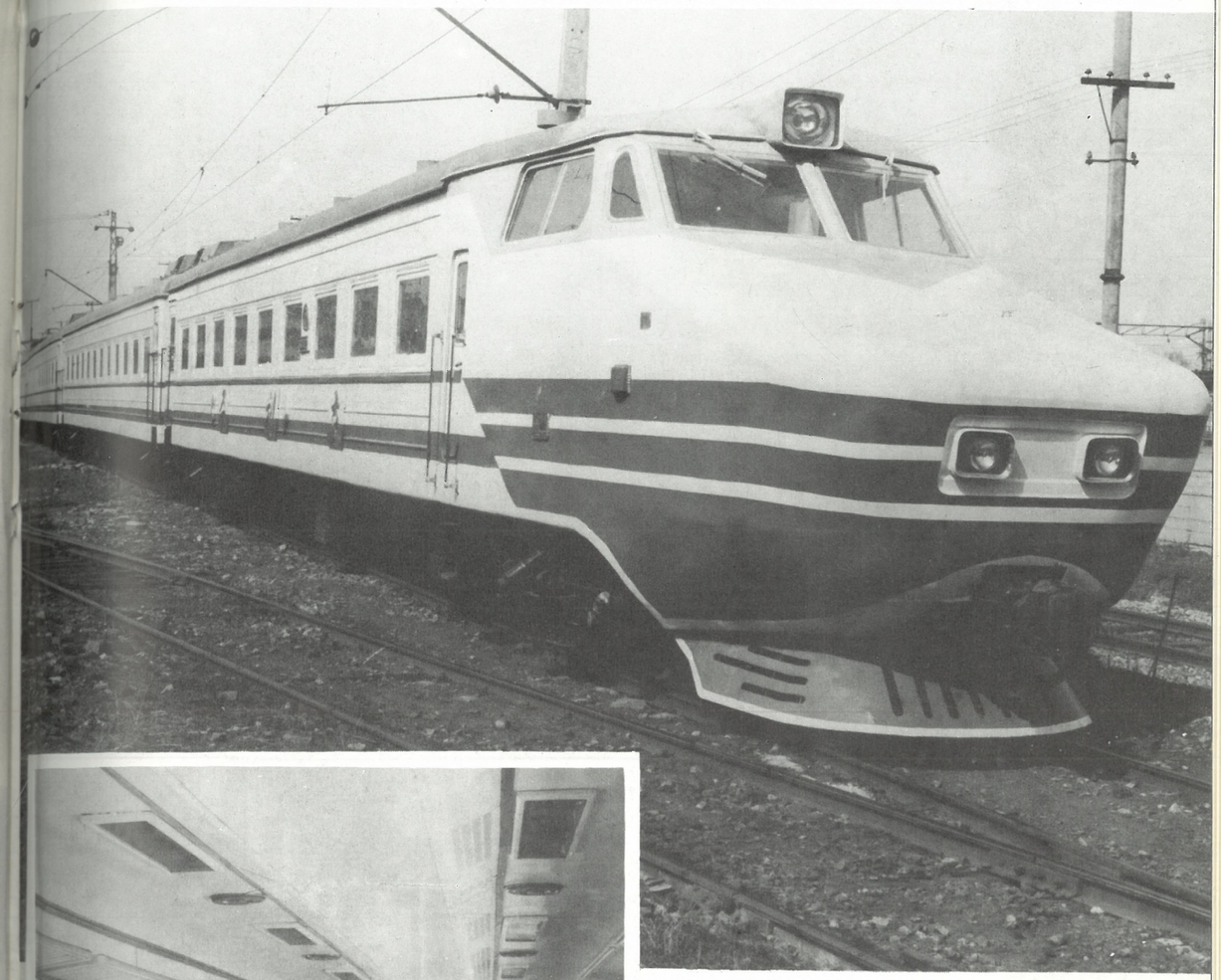

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